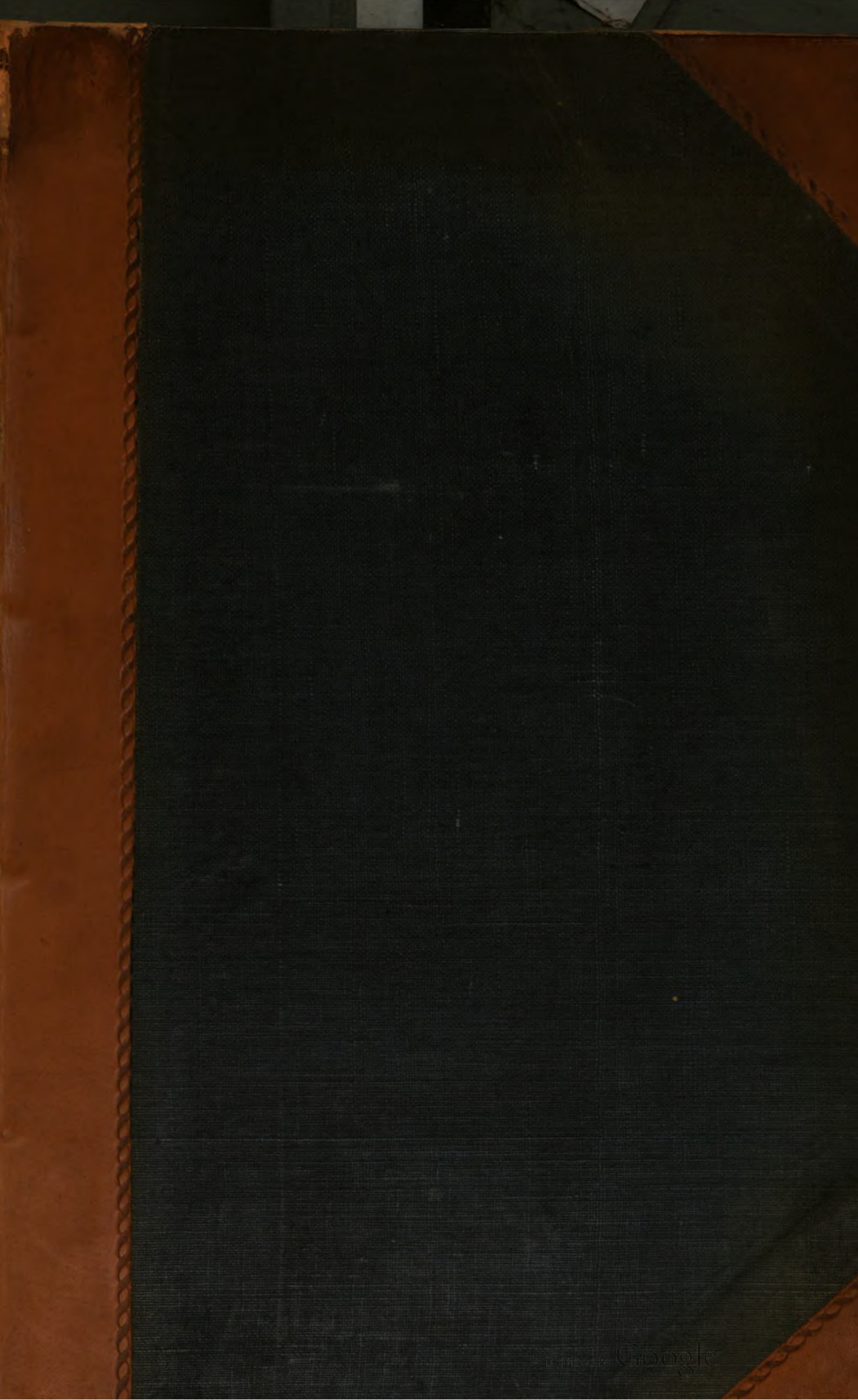

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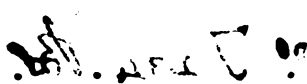
A
PRAXIS
ON THE
LATIN PREPOSITIONS,
BEING
AN ATTEMPT TO ILLUSTRATE
THEIR ORIGIN, SIGNIFICATION, AND GOVERNMENT,
IN THE WAY OF EXERCISE.

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

By SAMUEL BUTLER, D.D. F.R.S. &c.
ARCHDEACON OF DERBY;
AND HEAD MASTER OF SHREWSBURY SCHOOL.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR
LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, BROWN, AND GREEN,
PATERNOSTER-ROW.
1823.

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THE object of the following work being developed in the first chapter, a farther Preface seems unnecessary.

The author has endeavoured to make the phraseology so intelligible, by explanations at the bottom of each page, as to render it sufficiently easy to the learner. For the convenience, however, of any masters who may wish to refer to the original authors, an index, so constructed as to be easily used by the teacher, without encouraging idleness in the pupil, will be sent gratis to any gentleman who will address a line to the author at Shrewsbury. This method is adopted to guard against improper applications.

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A PRAXIS .

ON THE

LATIN PREPOSITIONS.

CHAPTER I.

PREPOSITIONS are particles or fragments of words prefixed to nouns or pronouns^a, and denoting their relations to other objects in point of locality, cause or effect.^b They are found in combination with all the parts of speech except interjections :

^a Including gerunds in *do* and *dum*, gerundives, and participles.

^b Strictly speaking, all prepositions, when applied to *material* objects, express modes of motion or rest, as *a me* expresses *motion from me*; *in loco*, *quiescence in a particular place*. When applied to abstract terms, or mental qualities, they may often be considered to express the relation between cause and effect, into which, however, the idea of motion necessarily enters. Thus, *præ metu expalluit*, signifies that fear was the cause and paleness the effect; *per fraudem amisit*, signifies that fraud was the cause and loss the effect. But sometimes even in these cases they simply express modes of motion : thus, *ad virtutem* implies motion or *advance towards* virtue; *in errore*, *quiescence in* a state of error.

with nouns, as, *infamia*, with adverbs, as, *deinde*,
 with pronouns, as, *tecum*, with conjunctions, as, *prout*,
 with verbs, as, *subeo*, with prepositions, as, *insu-*
 with participles, as *delusus*, per;

and when thus combined, they augment, diminish, or otherwise vary the signification of the simple word.

They are also used adverbially; and in fact several prepositions are improperly so called, being really nouns or adverbs, after which the real preposition is to be understood, but by custom this ellipsis has been overlooked, till they have been considered as themselves governing the case which follows them.

Prepositions, as their name imports, are always prefixed to the nouns they govern; for when we meet with an apparent deviation, as, *Saxa per et scopulos*, *Romam versus*, *crurum tenus*, &c., the preposition in construction always precedes the case it governs, though in collocation it appears to follow it.

The following prepositions govern an accusative case :

Ad	Circiter	Extra
Adversus	Cis	Infra
Ante	Citra	Inter
Apud	Contra	Intra
Circa	Erga	Juxta

Ob	Præter	Supra
Penes	Prope	Trans
Per	Propter	Versus
Pone	Secundum	Ultra
Post	Secus	Usque.

The following govern an ablative :

A, ab, abs	De	Præ
Absque	E, ex	Pro
Coram	Palam	Sine.
Cum		

The following govern two cases, accusative and ablative :

Clam	Sub	Super.
In	Subter	

Genitive plural, and ablative in both numbers :

Tenus.

It will be the object of the following pages to investigate the origin and primary meaning of these prepositions, to deduce from thence their secondary and more remote significations, and to illustrate and confirm these observations by examples drawn from the best writers, which may be rendered into Latin as an exercise by the student.

In the selection of these passages care has been taken to fix on such, in many instances, as will

illustrate customs, or give considerable practice in the more elegant idioms and phraseology of the Latin tongue. The version is made as literal as the structure of the languages will allow, and the idioms, or phraseology in its exact form, placed at the bottom of the page, by which means it is hoped that many formulæ will strike the learner which might otherwise pass unnoticed.

It may perhaps sometimes be thought that this is done too minutely, but experience of more than 25 years in teaching, convinces the author of this work that the same thing can hardly be too often inculcated, or put too plainly, and that an impression which is not made by frequent repetition, unless under peculiar circumstances, is apt to be soon effaced. Besides, unless a pupil goes through the whole book regularly, he may be often at a loss, without such repetition, for want of a phrase, which had previously occurred in a part not read by him. Another great object with the author was, not to make the sentences so difficult as to be discouraging; and finally, by the assistance of these explanatory forms, to avoid the necessity of printing a key to the work, which is sooner or later obtained by the pupil, and thus greatly tends to defeat the ends of improvement.

CHAPTER II.

AD.

THIS preposition expresses *conjunction and connection or propinquity* ; its general signification is *to* ; it is perhaps corrupted from the Greek εἰς.

When it implies motion *to* a place it is often understood, and the name of the place is commonly said to be put in the accusative case after a verb signifying motion *to* a place, as *Cum e Cilicia discedens Rhodum venissem* ; where *Rhodum* is really governed, not of *venissem*, but of *ad* understood. But it is sometimes expressed also, as *ad Carthaginem venit*.

Ad, to, towards, signifying contiguity or approach, in reference to *place*.

1. Proceeding thence to Rome, when he came to Aquinum, great numbers, ^a for it is a populous town, came out to meet him ; but he was carried through the town in a covered litter, as if he had been dead.

^a as it is

2. When all were of this opinion, and every man spoke to this ^b purport, according to his own feelings and sense of injury, they all proceeded *to* the house where he lodged; they began to batter the door with stones, to cut it with hatchets, to pile wood and faggots about it, and set them on fire.

3. Let us go *to* ^c my house.

4. What antient writer does not speak of ^d the division of the quarters of the heavens made by Attius Nævius with his augural staff; who, when a boy, being obliged to feed swine on account of his poverty, and having lost one of them, is said to have made a vow, that if he recovered it, he would give the god the largest bunch of grapes in his vineyard. So having found the sow, he is said to have stood in his vineyard with his face *to-wards* the south. And when he had divided the vineyard into four parts, ^e and the auspices had been unfavourable in three, he found, as we have it on record, a bunch of grapes of prodigious size ^f in the fourth remaining quarter which he had thus divided.

Sometimes *versus*, which in the preceding instance is understood, is expressed after *ad*, from which it is separated by an intervening word. (See ADVERSUS.)

1. When the people of Vacca perceived that the army was advancing ^g *towards them*, at first supposing it

^b *rationem*

^c to me

^d *regionum descriptio*

^e *tresque partes aves abdix-*

issent

^f in the fourth part, which was remaining in the region distributed

^g to them wards

to be Metellus, as the fact was, they shut their gates: afterwards, when they saw that the country was not ravaged, and that the horsemen in the van were Numidian cavalry, supposing it ^h on the other hand to be Jugurtha, they went out to meet him ⁱ with great rejoicings.

As *ad* expresses *contiguity* or *approach* in respect of *place*, so by an ellipsis of *usque* it is used to express *with precision*, *place*, *time*, *number*, or *effect*. But frequently *usque* is expressed with it, and especially when it is used to signify precision in respect of *place*, as,

1. Æthiopian sand is most approved; for ^{*} it has this additional recommendation, that ⁱ it is brought *as far as from* Æthiopia.

2. They said that he had gone from them in peace, as if to conduct some other war; and that they did not know ^m *to* that hour, for what they were esteemed ⁿ as enemies by the consul.

3. Then when we went to bed, a ^o deeper sleep seized me, ^p being both fatigued with my journey and having sat up *to* a late hour.

In this notation of time and space, *ad* is much used with *ab*.

1. As you thought the case would be, that I should see

^h *rursum*

ⁿ instead of

ⁱ with great joy

^o closer

^k this also is added

^p both from the way, and as

ⁱ it might be sought for even to

one who had watched *to* much

^m *ad id locorum*

night

Pompey before I came there, ^qso it fell out; for on the 6th of the calends he followed me to Lavernium. We came to Formiæ together, ^rand had a secret conference from two o'clock till the evening.

Ad is thus used for *usque ad* to express an exact number, or the limit of an indefinite one.

1. Almighty Jupiter, if you do not yet ^sutterly hate the Trojans, grant that the fleet may escape the flames.

2. A soldier of Lucullus one night when he was tired and fast asleep, lost ^tevery penny of his savings, which he had earned with much toil and danger.

3. When I had explained this, Scaptius called me aside. He said that he had nothing ^uto offer in opposition, but that they thought they owed him 200 talents; that he wished to receive ^xthis, but that in fact they owed a little less, and he besought me to bring them up to 200. Very well, said I. And sending Scaptius away, I called them in. ^yWell, said I, how much do you owe. They replied, 106 talents. I report this to Scaptius, ^zwho began to make a great outcry. ^aWhat is this for? said I; compare your accounts. They sat down, and cast them up; they agreed ^bexactly.

4. One ship, which kept her course and did not obey the orders of Calenus, because it was without soldiers

^q it was done so

^r and we spoke together secretly from the eighth hour

^s to one (man)

^t to a penny, his provisions collected with, &c.

^u to contradict

^x these

^y what (do) you (do)

^z the man (began) to cry out

^a what need is there

to a penny

and ^cunder private command, was driven to Oricum, and ^dboarded by Bibulus, who ^epunished all, both slaves and free, ^f*without excepting even the children*, and put ^g*every soul* to death.

Ad is used in this way to express *an effect produced*.

1. There is a third kind of swallow, which makes holes in banks, and builds there. The young of these burnt *to* ashes are a cure for a dangerous affection of the throat, and many other diseases of the human body.

2. Capito Fonteius, ^h*a finished gentleman*.

Ad is also used for *usque ad*, in speaking of a number not very accurately defined, or as we say, *in round numbers*.

1. We were indeed ⁱa full meeting; altogether *about* two hundred.

2. I brought out my slaves and sold them. I ^kthen advertised my house to let. I got together ^l*about* fifteen talents. I bought this farm: here I employ myself.

As *ad* signifies approach, so by an easy transition it expresses arrival or *immediate proximity*, and thus is used for *apud* in various senses.

^c was administered by private counsel

^d *expugnata*

^e took punishment from

^f *to* those under puberty

^g *to* one

^b a man made *to* a nail

ⁱ frequent

^k immediately inscribed my house with hire

^l as if *to*

1. About which things ^m we had often much dispute and enquiry on other occasions, and particularly in the villa of Hortensius ⁿ at Bauli, when Catulus, Lucullus, and myself had arrived there, the day after we had been ^o with Catulus.

2. The war *at* Mutina was so conducted that you could find no fault in Cæsar; some in Hirtius. The fortune of this war was but uncertain ^p for prosperity, good for adversity.

Ad is thus used peculiarly, with *urbs*, to designate those magistrates who have been appointed to provincial commands, and who have not yet left, or absolutely returned to the city, but who are just on the point of doing so.

1. As soon as the province of Sicily fell to him by lot, immediately, while at Rome and *in* the city, before he set out, he began to consider with himself and discuss among his followers, by what means a man might make the most money in that province in a single year.

2. By a decree of the Senate, Q. Martius Rex is sent to Fæsulæ, Q. Metellus Creticus to Apulia and the neighbouring districts. Both these generals were *waiting near* the city, having been hindered ^q of a triumph by the ^r misrepresentations of a few individuals, whose custom it was to sell all things, whether honourable or disgraceful.

^m many things were often disputed and enquired by us

ⁿ which is *at*

^o at Catulus

^p as in prosperous (affairs), good as in adverse

^q lest they should triumph

^r the calumny

Connected with the idea of approach to an object is the use of *ad* to denote an office, which is more frequently expressed by *a* or *ab*; but in these instances may be explained by *apud*, *at* or *belonging to* a thing.

1. Our allies had revolted; we had no soldiers for ^a recruits, no ^t sailors to man the fleet, no money in the treasury: slaves were bought ^u for soldiers ^x on condition that the price should be paid to their masters at the end of the war. The publicans undertook to furnish corn, and other things necessary to be supplied for the use of war, ^y to be paid at the same time. We furnished slaves *at* the oar, the number being settled ^z according to each man's estate, ^a and paid them ourselves.

2. But at least, however, say they, you have got men *for* your litter, a thing which is said to have been ^b invented there.

Ad is also used for *apud* in point of time; as,
The seed becomes ripe *at* autumn.

In this sense it may sometimes also be explained by the preposition *by*.

We expect you here *by* the month of January.

We may here remark that *ad* in its proper sense of *to*, or for *apud*, *at*, is often followed by a genitive case; the accusative, which it really

^a a supplement

^t naval allies to maintain

^u to whom arms might be given

^z so

^y against the same day of money

^x from the census

^a with our pay

^b born

governs, *e. g. templum*, or *domum*, being understood.

1. We had come ^cto the temple of Vesta, a fourth part of the day being past.

2. Then too ^dthe day was against us, and the enemy seized the Janiculum; and the city would have been besieged, ^ebeing oppressed by famine besides the war (for the Etrurians had crossed the Tiber), had not Horatius the Consul been recalled from the Volsci. And that war ^fwas so close to the very walls, that they first fought ^gat the temple of Hope on equal terms; afterwards at the Porta Collina.

From the sense of *apud*, *at*, it easily passes into that of *inter*, *at* or *among*; in which sense it is often used by the poets.

1. And they sing your praises *at* their wine.

2. Here are the Dardanidæ much lamented *among* ^hthe living, and ⁱslain in war.

In expressing place, it is used for *apud* in the sense of *on*.

1. He will not only have no punishment to fear, who offers violence to me, but will also hope for glory and rewards from ^kgangs of assassins. These things I can guard against in the city. ^lIt is easy to be circumspect

^c to Vesta's

^h *superos*

^d it ~~was~~ fought badly

ⁱ *caduci*

^e the market pressing

^k flocks

^f so stood upon

^l circumspection is easy (*agere*)

^g at Hope's, Mars being equal

as to whence I come and whither I go, what is *on* my right hand, what *on* my left. Can I do the same in the passes of the Apennines?

From the notion of approach, *ad* comes to be used for *apud*, to signify *before*, or *with*.

1. Wherefore I beseech you, if necessary, ^mto plead my cause *with* Cæsar, and consider me your client in all respects.

2. I have pleaded many causes, Cæsar, and some indeed with you, while the ⁿcourse of your honours kept you at ^o the bar, certainly none in this way; forgive him, judges, he hath erred; he ^phath made a false step; he did not consider; if he should ever do so again: ^qthis is the way we plead *with* a father. *Before* judges we say, ^rhe is not guilty, he never thought of it; the witnesses are ^sperjured, the charge is ^tfalse.

There is also a kind of indefinite use of *ad* for *apud*, arising from the notion of *approach*, in point of time; as we say in English, so many years *hence*.

1. I think I will conquer my ^ufeelings, and will go from Lanuvium to my Tusculan villa. For either I must be for ever deprived of that country-seat, since my

^m that you would plead my	^q it is wont to be thus pleaded
cause to Cæsar, and think me to	to a parent
be defended by you	^r he hath not done it
ⁿ <i>ratio</i>	^s false
^o the forum	^t feigned
^p hath slipped	^u mind

grief will remain the same, only ^{*}felt less acutely, or I know not what difference it can make whether I go there now or ⁷ten years *hence*.

Connected with the sense of *apud*, is the use of *ad* for *at*, or *on occasion of*, which is also nearly allied to *propter*.

1. I remember Pamphilus of Lilybœum, my friend and host, a man of noble family, used to tell me, that when ^{*}this criminal had taken away from him by force a ^awater-vessel, made by the hand of Boethus, of excellent workmanship and great weight; he returned home dejected and ^bout of spirits, because a ^cpiece of plate of this kind, which had been left him by his father and ancestors, which he was accustomed to use *on* festivals, or *on* the arrival of guests, was taken away from him.

Ad is also used for *secundum*, to signify *after* or *according to*, and in this sense may sometimes be rendered simply by *to* or *for*.

1. The people ^dare more observant of right, and do not refuse to ^eobey the law, when they see the ^flaw-

^{*} (felt) more moderately

⁷ to ten years

^{*} *iste*. *Hic* signifies a person near us; *iste*, one at a distance. *Hic* is therefore, one on our side, *iste*, against us. Hence in Roman pleadings, *hic* signifies the plaintiff, who is supposed to be next his counsel; *iste*, the defendant

or accused, who is supposed to be on the opposite side, and therefore pointed at, as at a distance.

^a *hydrium*

^b *conturbatum*

^c a vessel

^d *singular number*

^e to bear

^f the author obedient to himself

maker obedient himself. The world is ^r fashioned *after* the king's example.

2. There is no greater ^h destruction to friendship than adulation, flattery, or fawning. For this vice of ⁱ worthless and deceitful men, who say every thing *for* pleasure, nothing *according to* truth, ^k deserves to be stigmatized with ever so many names.

3. All who wish to be approved, look to the pleasure of those who hear them, and form and suit themselves entirely *to* that and *to* their will and command.

4. But this very thing most particularly separated him from her, after he had got a sufficient knowledge of himself, and her, and this other woman who was at home, estimating the manners of both of them *to* a nicety.

Hence by an easy transition it signifies *by*.

1. One of those ^l scoundrels, of whom he told Ligur he had plenty about him, said to him; you have nothing ^m to do here Verres, unless you wish to ⁿ examine the columns *by* the perpendicular. The ignorant brute replied, that he did not understand what *by* the perpendicular meant. They tell him that there is ^o hardly any column which can be ^p perpendicular. Very well, says he, now let us ^q set about it. Let the columns be examined *by* the perpendicular:

^r composed to

^h pest

ⁱ light

^k *notanda est quamvis multis*

^l dogs

^m which you may contrive

ⁿ to exact

^o almost no

^p *by* the perpendicular

^q do so by Hercules

Ad in this use for *secundum* sometimes signifies *for*.

It is therefore more difficult to satisfy these men who say they despise Latin writings: in whom I first of all must wonder at this; why their native language does not please them on the gravest subjects, when the very same persons read ^r with pleasure Latin plays, translated ^s word *for* word from Greek.

Though, perhaps, this use of *ad* may be referred to *usque ad*.

Quod pertinet is sometimes understood before *ad*, in which case it may be rendered by *as to* or *in point of*.

1. You will say, that your statues and paintings are an ornament to the city and forum of ^tRome. I remember it; I saw the forum and comitium decorated with ornaments, splendid *in point of* appearance, sad and mournful *in point of* feeling and reflection. I saw every place glitter with your thefts, with the plunder of the provinces, the spoils of our allies and friends.

2. You have heard that the city of Syracuse is the largest and most beautiful of all the Grecian cities. ^uThe account is true. For in situation it is both well fortified, and ^xwhichever way you approach it, whether by sea or land, beautiful *to* the sight, and it has its harbours almost enclosed in the very buildings and sight of the city.

^r not unwilling

^s to the word

^t of the Roman people

^u it is so as it is said

^x in every approach

3. Nothing is wont to be said obscurely of men remarkable *in point of* ^y merit.

4. It is difficult *in point of* fidelity, in so antient an event, to affirm ^z exactly how many ^a were in the field, or fell. But Valerius of Antium ventures ^b to set down the precise number.

There is sometimes an ellipsis of the participle *pertinens* before *ad*, in which case *ad* may be rendered by *for*.

1. Thus far, Archyllis, I see, she has all the symptoms which are usual and ^c desirable *for* safety.

2. All these things ^d make *for* virtue.

As *ad* signifies approach, and two things must be brought near each other in order to be compared, hence *ad* comes to signify *to*, i. e. *in comparison of*.

1. He also added that he had not sent his best horsemen. He sent old ones, I believe Cæsar: nothing *in comparison of* your cavalry, but he sent picked men out of those he had.

2. A. Is she ^e as beautiful as she is said to be? —
B. Yes, indeed.—A. But nothing *to* this (lady) of mine?—
B. Quite another thing.

3. I would not give a single talent for Thales the Milesian, for he was ^f but a trifler *in comparison of* this man's wisdom.

^y praise

^z by exact number

^a fought

^b to conceive the sums

^c and which it ought to be

^d are

^e of form as

^f too great a trifler

To this notion of comparing one thing *against* another, we may refer *ad* signifying *against* or *opposite to*, for *contra*.

1. The ladders cling to the walls, and they climb up the steps under very door-posts, and oppose their shields with their left hands, ^ε protecting themselves *against* the weapons.

2. We may wonder how many kinds of herbs and roots have been found out by physicians, *against* the bites of animals, *against* diseases of the eyes, *against* wounds, whose power and nature reason never unfolded; the art and inventor have been approved from their utility.

N. B. In this sense *ad* is often used by medical writers, and may be also rendered *for*.

3. They use this *to* clear the skin in the face and the whole body.

From the notion of approach, we may also deduce the signification of *ad* for *præter*, *besides*, or *in addition to*.

1. I indeed, *besides* my other labours which I undertake in this cause more than in others, take upon myself the irksomeness not only of speaking in defence of Plancius, but also for myself.

2. Besides, they whose parents had been proscribed, estates confiscated, ^h liberties forfeited by the victory of Sylla, expected the event of war with ⁱ like feelings.

^k Furthermore, whoever was of a different party from

^ε being protected

ⁱ not with another mind

^h right of liberty diminished

^k in addition to this

that of the Senate, rather wished the whole state thrown into disorder than to lose any of their own power.

To the same notion we must refer *ad* signifying *for*, in respect of the attainment or *approach* to any object or design. In which sense it may be considered as used for *propter* or *pro*.

1. Porsena being repulsed at the first onset, having turned his design of besieging the city to ^m a blockade, and having placed a garrison in the Janiculum, pitched his camp in the plain on the banks of the Tiber; ⁿ he then collected ships from all quarters, both *for a guard*, that he might prevent any corn from being conveyed to Rome, and also that he might transport his soldiers ^o occasionally, to forage in different places on the other side the river.

2. Money will be given him *for* the wedding.

3. Although your crowded assemblies are always a most pleasing sight to me, and this place has always appeared most distinguished *for* pleading, most ^p honorable *for* debate, yet, not my own inclination, but my course of life from my earliest years, have hitherto excluded me from this approach ^q to glory which has always been open to ^r the best and greatest men.

4. Piso had almost completed his thirty-first year with better fame than fortune. Claudius had killed ^s his bro-

¹ to avail less themselves

^q of praise

^m to blockading it

^r each good man most

ⁿ ships being collected

^s (as to) his brothers, Claudius had killed, &c.

^o by occasions

^p adorned to debating

ther Magnus, Nero, (had killed) Crassus. Himself, long an exile, only four days a Cæsar, he seemed only preferred to his elder brother ^t that he might be killed the sooner.

5. Shew me but one of those ^u farmers who even contributed money ^x *for* your statue, who can say that all has been paid him for his corn which ought to have been.

From thus signifying the attainment or approach to an object, *ad* comes to signify *the cause*.

1. Then when some of the cattle which were driven away had lowed *for* ^y want of the others, the noise of the cattle that were shut up, echoing from the cave, ^z made Hercules turn round.

2. The dark gate ^a is not opened *for* any prayers.

Ad is sometimes used *for in*, to signify time; this usage is also derived from the idea of approach, in the sense of *unto* or *until*.

1. Who can love either him whom he fears, or him by whom he thinks he is feared, (such men) are courted ^b in appearance only *for* a time; but if by chance they fall, as it often happens, then it is understood how destitute of friends they have been.

2. Punishment was ^c inflicted on Atimetus, Paris being ^d too necessary to the pleasures of the prince to be

^x *for this* that

^u ploughmen

^z to you for a statue

^y desire

^z turned Hercules round

^a is opened to no prayers

^b by simulation

^c taken from

^d more powerful among the lusts of the prince than that he should be punished

punished. Plautus, *for* the present, was passed over in silence.

Ad is also sometimes used in the sense of *to* or *for* instead of the sign of the dative case.

1. I, says he, from the first, was willing to marry the daughter of my friend, as was reasonable. For ^e I thought of the hardship it would be that she, being poor, should be given to slavery *to* a rich man.

2. ^f For my part, I am exceeding glad that I am ^g a person upon whom, if you wish it, you can cast no reproach which will not also ^h be applicable *to* the greatest part of the citizens.

3. Cassius writes that the best dung is that of birds, except of ⁱ fen-birds and water-fowl. That pigeons' dung is the best of all, because it is the hottest and can ferment the soil. That this ought to be sprinkled like seed, not laid in heaps like that of cattle. I think that ^k the best is from the aviaries of thrushes and blackbirds, which is not only useful *for* the land, but *for* food for cattle and swine, to fatten them.

Ad in composition retains its primary signification of approach, or has that of accession or augmentation arising from it. In more modern writers, it generally takes the consonant of the word with which it is compounded instead of its own. Thus *curro*, *to run*, *adcurro* or *accurro*, *to*

^e it came into my mind of her
inconvenience

^f I indeed

^g that man

^h suit

ⁱ marshy

^k it excels from

run to. Figo, *to fix*, adfigo or affigo, *to fix in addition, or affix.* Glomero, *to roll*, adglomero or agglomero, *to roll to, or increase.* Loquor, *to speak*, adloquor or alloquor, *to speak to, address, or console.* Nuo, *to nod*, annuo, *to nod to, or assent.* Rogo, *to ask*, adrogo or arrogo, *to ask for one's self, to claim.* Sumo, *to take*, adsumo or assumo, *to take to one's self, or assume.* Traho, *to draw*, attraho, *to draw to one's self or attract.* Before b, d, m, and c, it does not change its consonant, as bibo, *to drink*, adbibo, *to drink up, or imbibe.* Do, *to give*, addo, *to give in addition, or add.* Moneo, *to advise*, admoneo, *to give advice upon advice, or to admonish.* Volo, *to fly*, advolo, *to fly to.* Indeed in the most antient writers the proper consonant is kept in all cases

CHAPTER III.

ADVERSUM OF ADVERSUS.

THIS is evidently a compound preposition, from *ad* and *versum* or *versus*, exactly as we have compounded the same two prepositions in the English word *to-wards*. Its general notion is that of *opposition* or tendency *against* something.

Adversus, *against* or *contrary to*.

1. In the meantime a great host of accusers ^a attacked those who increased their money by ^b exorbitant interest *contrary to* the law of Cæsar, the dictator, by which ^c provision is made about the manner of ^d lending on mortgage within Italy.

2. First I intreat you to believe that I would not dare to do any thing *against* your command.

Hence it signifies *opposition* of place also.

^e Next to these is Sturium, Phænice, Phila, Lero, and Lerina *opposite* Antipolis.

^a burst forth upon

^b usury

^c it is taken care

^d trusting and possessing

^e From these

But in this sense the double compound *ex-adversus* is more frequently used.

From this notion of *opposition* it signifies *before*, or *in the presence of*, or *towards*, and may be interpreted by *apud*, better than by *coram*.

1. C. I scarce think it can be done. — M. Proceed and you will do it easily. — C. How easily, with a mischief! I whom he but this moment plainly convicted of a lie, who, if I were to intreat him not to believe me, would not dare to believe that. — M. Nay, if you heard what he said ^f about you *in my presence*.

2. What, should I lie *before* you my mother.

3. P. I am uncertain what to do. — M. I am miserably afraid how this uncertainty will ^e end. But now it is ^h absolutely necessary either that he should speak with ⁱ her in person, or that I should say something *to* him about her.

4. What piety is due to him from whom you have received nothing, or what at all can be due to him ^k who has laid you under no obligation? for piety is justice *towards* the gods: ^l or what right can they have from us, if there ^m is no communication between man and God?

5. When I wrote this I hoped you had been censor, and therefore my letter is shorter and more modest, as it should be *to* the master of our morals.

^f to you

^e fall out

^h *peropus*

ⁱ herself

^k of whom the merit is none

^l with whom what of right can there be to us since

^m no community to man with God

From the sense of *towards*, it soon deviates into that of *secundum*, or *according to*, but this is only in law Latin, and the interpretation has been disputed.

To give evidence *according to* the laws of the state.

The compound preposition *exadversus* is frequently used in the sense of *opposite*.

1. Not long before the ^acity was taken, a voice was heard from the grove of Vesta, which bends from the foot of mount Palatine, towards the new road, (saying) that the walls and gates should be repaired; that if this was not ^aseen after, it would come to pass that Rome would be taken. Which having been neglected when it could have been provided against, was afterward explained after that great defeat had been received. For the altar, which we see enclosed, was consecrated, *opposite* that place, to Aius loquens.

2. Here, although ^b neither side had the advantage, yet they did not venture to remain, because there was danger, if part of the enemies ships could sail round Eubœa, ^c of their being surrounded. Therefore it came to pass, that they departed from Artemisium, and moored their fleet at Salamis *opposite* Athens.

- ^a the taken city
- ^b provided
- ^c they departed from an equal battle
- ^a lest they should be pressed by double danger

CHAPTER IV.

ANTE.

THIS preposition is used to denote *precedence* either of *time* or *place*, especially the former; and hence, *precedence in point of comparison*, or *superiority*. It appears to be derived from the Greek ἀντί.

1. The consul, as soon as he perceived a silence in the camp, and that not even the few who had ^a appeared before it at day-break ^b were any where to be seen, having sent two horsemen into the camp to examine, as soon as it was ^c ascertained that every thing was safe, ordered the standards to be carried into it, and having remained there ^d long enough for the soldiers to collect the plunder, sounded for the retreat, and led back his forces ^e long *before* night.

2. As for what Flavius says, that I was surety for Cornificius twenty-five years ago, although the accused is a wealthy man, and Apuleius a conveyancer of ^f character, yet I wish you would endeavour to examine the bonds of those who were ^g sureties with me, (to see) whether it be

^a *obambulant*

^b in any part

^c explored

^d so long, awhile

^e much

^f *prædicator liberalis*

^g co-sponsors

so or not, for I had nothing to do with Cornificius before my edileship: yet it may be so, but I should like to know ^hthe truth; and you may summon his agent, if you please.

3. One Minucius died *before* this fellow (was) prætor, ⁱand left no will. The inheritance came by law to the Minucian family.

4. The son enquires into his father's years *before* the time.

But there is a particular use of *ante*, with *dies*, in the notation of time, to signify not *before the day*, but *the day itself*, i. e. *before* its conclusion. So that *ante* in these cases signifies not *before* but *on*, though sometimes it might be rendered by *on or before*, i. e. *by*.

1. It was ^kmaking very unreasonable conditions, to demand that Cæsar should depart from Ariminium and return into his province, (but) that he (Pompey) should himself possess provinces and legions ^lwhich did not belong to him: to wish that the army of Cæsar should be disbanded, (but that he) should ^mrecruit his own; to promise that he would go into his province, and not ⁿfix *on* (or *by*) what day he would go.

2. I staid one day at Alyzia, from which place I had, before written to you, because (my brother) Quintus had, not overtaken me. That day was the nones of November. Setting out thence *on* the eighth of the ides of November, before daylight, I wrote this letter.

^h a certainty

ⁱ there was no will of him

^k it was an unjust condition

^l *alienas*

^m have levies

ⁿ define

3. Cornelius Nepos, was not a careless writer of ^o history, and ^p in particular an intimate friend of Cicero. Yet he seems to have made a mistake in the first of those books which he wrote on his life, when he writes that he pleaded his first cause of a public ^q nature when twenty-three years old, and defended Sextus Roscius, accused of parricide. For ^rreckoning the years from Q. Cœpio and Q. Serranus, under whose consulship Cicero was born *on* the third of the nones of January, to M. Tullius and Cn. Dolabella, in whose consulship he pleaded the private cause for Quintius, before Aquilius Gallus the judge, there will be found twenty-six years.

The same day is mentioned by Cicero as his birth-day, without the *ante*. Cic. Att. vii. 5. *Ita ad urbem ero iii. nonas, natali meo*. And again, Att. xiii. 42. *Diem meum scis esse iii. non. Jan.*

Sometimes even *in* or *ex* are prefixed to *ante*, when the signification of *ante* is dropped, and that of *in* or *ex* remains.

1. Do not you remember that *on* the 12th of the calends of November, I said in the senate, that *on* a certain day, which day was to be *on* the 6th of the calends of November, Caius Manlius, the satellite and minister of your crimes, would be in arms? Did not merely so enormous, atrocious, and incredible an attempt,

^o the memory of things

^p as who chiefly

^q judgment

^r the years being reckoned

but, what is still more surprising, did even the very day, escape my knowledge? * I said also in the senate, that you had put off the massacre of the nobles *to* the fifth of the calends of November.

2. Lurco, the tribune of the people, who entered on his office [†] in conformity with the Ælian law, is released both from the Ælian and Fusian law, that he might enact a law concerning bribery, which (though) a lame man (and therefore inauspicious) he has promulgated with good auspices. So the comitia are put off *to* the 6th of the calends of August. [‡] The novelty of the law is this, that * if any one has promised money in a tribe, he [§] shall not be punished, if he does not give it; if he does give it, he shall * pay 3000 sesterces (a year) to every tribe as long as he lives.

3. Two ambassadors from Illyricum, C. Licinius Nerva and P. Decius, reported, that the army of the Illyrians was cut to pieces, Gentius their king taken, and Illyricum reduced under the power of the Roman people. For these successes, obtained under the conduct and auspices of L. Anicius, the prætor, the senate decreed a three days' thanksgiving; and the Latin games were appointed by the consul *for* the fourth, third, and * second of the ides of November.

4. The first days of the spring ^b quarter (are) *from* the seventh of the ides of February; of the summer, *from* the seventh of the ides of May; of the autumn,

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| * I the same person said | ‡ shall be with impunity |
| * together | * shall owe |
| * there is this of new in the law | * day before |
| * he who shall have pronounced | ^b time |

from the third of the ides of August; of the winter, *from* the fourth of the ides of November.

5. ^c Uniformly distressing accounts have come to me, *from* the nones of June to the day before the calends of September, concerning my brother Quintus.

Sometimes *ante* is understood with or before dies as *tertio calendas*, that is, *tertio die ante calendas*: *ad tertium calendarum*, that is, *ad tertium diem ante diem calendarum*.

In most manuscripts *ante diem* is written by contraction *a. d.* which has led to confusion, being sometimes mistaken for the preposition *ad*.

Ante, *before* or *above*, in respect of degree or comparison.

From the notion of *priority* or *precedence* in point of *time*, *ante* comes to signify priority or precedence in point of *place* or *degree*, and is thus used, with the positive, comparative, or superlative degrees, when comparing one thing or person with another, instead of *præ*.

1. They report that one (virgin), conspicuous far *above* the rest in beauty and figure, was carried off by the ^d party of one Thalassius, and when several persons enquired for whom they were carrying her, that no one might violate her, ^e they cried out frequently, that she was carried

^c sad and not various

^e it was cried out

^d the globe

for Thalassius; from thence (they say) this word was
^f made use of in marriage ceremonies.

2. His brother Pygmalion possessed the kingdom of Tyre, more enormous *than* all others in guilt.

3. Turnus, most beautiful *above* all the others, powerful ^g with a line of ancestors, courts her.

4. While they were enquiring which was the assemblage of the pit, the distinction of the (different) orders, which ^h were the knights, where was the senate, they perceived some persons sitting in a foreign dress in the senators' seats. And having asked who they were, when they heard that this ⁱ honour was granted to the ambassadors of those nations which excelled in courage and ^k friendship for the Romans, they exclaimed that ^l no people were *superior to* the Germans in valour or integrity, and ^m went and sat among the senators.

Ante also signifies *before*, not only in the sense of precedence, but of being *in the presence of*, or *opposite to*, and in this sense has some affinity with the Greek *ἀντί*, when the latter signifies *opposition of place*, as *Ἰόν* and *Ἀντίῖον*, *ἄνδρος* and *Ἀντιάνδρος*.

1. Exhilarating the feasts with much wine, *before* the fire if it is ⁿ winter, if ^o summer, in the shade, I will pour out Ariusian wines, a new nectar.

2. But that I may return to the chapel. There was

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| ^f made nuptial | ^k Roman friendship |
| ^g with grandfathers and great | ^l none of mortals |
| grandfathers | ^m go away and sit |
| ^h <i>singular number</i> | ⁿ cold |
| ⁱ this of honour | ^o harvest |

this statue which I have mentioned, of Cupid, (made) of marble. On the other side a Hercules, beautifully made of ^p bronze. This was said to have been (the work) of Myro, as I think; ^q and with good reason. *Before* these deities were little altars, which ^r might have indicated to any one the ^s sanctity of the shrine.

3. We ask ^t of you, M. Fannius, and of you, judges, ^u to punish crimes with the utmost severity; to resist audacious villains with the utmost resolution; to believe, that unless you shew in this cause what your ^x temper is, the passions and guilt and audacity of men will break out ^y with such fury, that murders will be (committed), not only privately, but even here, in the forum, *before* your (very) tribunal, Fannius, *before* your (very) feet, judges, among these very benches.

Ante appears also sometimes to be used adverbially; but is in fact for the most part a preposition, *id tempus*, or some such expression being understood.

1. He here seems to ask his disciples, that they who wish to be debauchees should *first* become philosophers.

2. The Greeks used to think the ^z most perfect accomplishment consisted in ^a the modulation of the voice and stringed instruments. Therefore Epaminondas, the ^b greatest man of Greece in my opinion, is said to have

^p brass	<i>same form of phraseology in the</i>
^q and certainly	<i>remaining expressions</i>
^r might signify	^x mind
^s the religion	^y to that (degree)
^t from	^z chiefest erudition
^u that you would punish crimes	^a songs of strings and voices
^{as} sharply (as possible), and the	^b prince

played excellently on the lute, and Themistocles a few years *before* (his time) ^c having passed the lyre at an entertainment, was thought ^d ill-bred.

Sometimes *ante* appears redundant.

1. As I was just coming here a ^e rascal met me, ^f a most arrant impostor; he said that he was carrying a thousand gold pieces to you and my son Lesbonicus, which ^g I had given you; (a fellow) whom I neither knew who he was, nor had *before* seen him any where *before*.

2. ^h Heavens! what is insult, if this is not? "He had determined to give me a wife to-day:" ought I not *first* to have known it *before*?

Ante is also frequently used with adverbs of quantity, *multo*, *paulo*, *longe*, &c.

1. The consul's messenger had *but just* come to Salapia, when letters were brought from Hannibal, written in the name of Marcellus.

2. He, by whose sword the murder was committed, rose ⁱ *long before* daylight: he called to his companion ^k several times, and thought he did not answer ^l because he was asleep; he took up his sword and ^m baggage, (and) went away alone.

Ante is also used adverbially in the sense of *before* or *forwards*; but is in fact even then a preposition, *os* or some such word being understood.

^c when he had refused

ⁱ much

^d more unlearned

^k once and more often

^e trifler

^l being hindered by sleep

^f *nimis pergraphicus sycophanta*

^m the other things he had

^g by my giving

brought with him

^h O the faith of the Gods

There is also a certain action of the body which contains motions and ⁿpostures agreeable to nature; from which if ^omen deviate by any distortion and ^pdeterioration, or by any ^qdeformity of motion or posture, as if a man should walk upon his hands, or not *forwards* but backwards, he might be thought to fly from himself, and putting off the ^rmanhood of man, to hate his own nature.

Ante is also used adverbially for *first*, in which case *omnia* seems to be understood.

We must take care that *first* the head, and then the remainder, be taken away.

Ante is often joined with *quam*, to form one word, *antequam*, but is much more elegantly disjoined from it by tmesis.

1. You have undertaken a cause older than ^ayou can remember, ^ta cause that was dead *before* you was born.

2. The battle was more severe than ^umight have been expected from the small number of those who held out, and was not finished *till* the tribune of the soldiers, and those who were about him, were slain.

And sometimes these adverbs are even inverted by the poets.

ⁿ states

^o it is offended

^p depravity

^q deformed motion

^r the man from the man

^a your memory

^t which cause was *before* dead

than

^u in proportion to the fewness of the resistants

1. Consider also how nothing to us is the past antiquity of eternal time, *before* we were born.
2. You see the victorious laurel *before* it comes.

Ante in composition signifies *precedence*, as *cedo*, *to go* ; *antecedo*, *to go before*. *Fero*, *to bear* ; *antefero*, *to bear before*, or *prefer*.

CHAPTER V.

APUD.

THIS preposition is, probably, corrupted from *ad pedes*, and is used to signify the combined presence of *place and person*. It differs from *ad* in not being used after verbs of motion.

1. I commanded Marcus Anneius, my lieutenant, to bring those five cohorts to the rest of the army, and having assembled his forces together, to pitch his camp *at* Iconium in Lycaonia.

2. Therefore having staid a little while *at* the town, and laid waste the lands of the Remi, having burnt all the villages and houses which they could * get at, they marched against Cæsar's camp with all their forces.

Used with a proper name or pronoun it signifies the house of a person, and is sometimes so used even though the person should *not* be present.

1. This dispute was prolonged till night; the senate was dismissed, and I that day supped by chance *at* Pompey's.

2. M. Scaurus, who, I hear, is † *at home* at his country-

* go to

† at himself.

house not far off, a ^z most able governor of the state, if he hears that this authority of his weight and counsel is claimed by you, Crassus, because you say it belongs to an orator, will soon come here, and overawe this chattering of ours, with his very look and countenance.

3. When I had been three days with Pompey, and at his house, I went to Brundisium on the 13th of the calends of June.

4. ^a Having determined to wait for Pomptinius, I thought it most convenient to spend ^b the time with Pompey till he came; and so much the more because I saw this would be agreeable to him, ^c as he had desired me to spend every day with him, and at his house.

Hence it is also used for *cum*, used.

Crassus, that our friendship might be manifested as it were to the Roman people, went almost from my house into his province. For having invited himself to ^d my house, he supped *with* me in the garden of my son-in-law Crassipes.

Hence it also signifies *near* or *by*, being used for *juxta*.

The day after these things were done, about ^e seven o'clock in the morning, when Crassus was yet in his bed and Sulpitius sitting *by* him, and Antony was walking with Cotta in the portico, on a sudden ^f old Quintus Catulus comes there with his brother C. Julius.

^z a man most skilled in governing the state

^a because I had determined

^b those days

^c who

^d to me

^e the second hour

^f the old man

From this notion of proximity *apud* comes to signify not only *bodily* proximity or presence, but is referred to the operations of the *mind*, signifying *the presence of an intention or disposition*.

1. To this is added another reason, that ^s others have been so asked to plead, that they might think ^h they might undertake it or not, without any impeachment of their duty; but ⁱ I have been solicited by those who ^k have the greatest weight *with me* by their friendship, their rank, and their kindnesses, of whose good-will towards me I ought not to be ignorant, whose authority I ought not to slight, and whose wishes I ought not to ^l disobey.

2. If I saw the state possessed by wicked and abandoned citizens, as we know has happened in my times, and at some other periods, I ^m would not be influenced by any rewards, which have very little weight *with me*, nor even by any dangers, by which however even the bravest men are moved, to join myself to their cause.

From this reference to the mental feelings, being used with a pronoun personal, it is easily transferred to that sort of *presence* which we call *presence of mind*.

1. Now this man has do doubt but that you ⁿ will

^s it may have been so asked	^k can do most
from others	^l to neglect
^h they might do either, their	^m not being compelled
duty being safe	would I join myself
ⁱ those have gained it from me	ⁿ deny that you will marry

refuse to marry: he comes • with a set speech from some private place. He thinks he has found out ^p a subject to put you to the rack with; do you, therefore, take care to be ^a *self-collected*.

2. I am scarce ^r *in my senses*, my mind is ^s in such a tumult of fear, hope, joy, wonder, at this so great and unexpected a blessing.

As *apud* signifies the presence of place and person, we may easily deduce its signification of *inter, among*.

1. These are the duties of great men; these were practised *among* our ancestors; they who cultivate this class of duties ^t gain to themselves popularity and glory, ^u to the great benefit of the state.

2. Cassius Chærea, who afterwards obtained renown *among* posterity ^x for killing Caligula, then a young man and of ^y a high spirit, forced his way ^z sword in hand through his opponents, armed (as they were).

Hence it easily passes into the signification of *in*.

1. Tiberius, never intermitting his care of public affairs, and seeking ^a consolation from business, ^b attended to the rights of the citizens, and the petitions of the allies; and decrees of the senate were passed, ^c at his sugges-

- | | |
|--|---|
| ^o having meditated | ^u with |
| ^p a discourse with which he | ^x by the slaughter of C. Cæsar |
| may tear you in pieces | ^y fierce of mind |
| ^q <i>with yourself</i> | ^z with the sword |
| ^r <i>with myself</i> | ^a business instead of comforts |
| ^s so moved by fear, &c. | ^b handled |
| ^t themselves gain | ^c he being the author |

tion, that relief should be given to the city of Cibra in Asia, and Ægium in Achaia, which had been overthrown by earthquakes, by a remission of taxes for (the next) three years.

2. Nero, having been carried into the camp and spoken ^d suitably to the occasion, having promised a donative after the example of his father's bounty, is saluted emperor. The decrees of the senators followed the ^e voice of the soldiers, neither was there any hesitation in the provinces.

As *apud* signifies the presence of place and person, it is also used for *coram*, or *before*.

1. When the Thebans had overcome the Lacedæmonians in war, and it was the custom generally among the Greeks, when they waged war with each other, that ^f the victorious party should erect some trophy on their confines, merely for the sake of declaring the victory ^g at that present time, not of perpetuating ^h the memory of the war, they erected a trophy of brass. They were accused (on this account) *before* the Amphictyons, that is, *before* the common council of Greece.

2. If any one determines him to be an orator, who can only speak ⁱ on a point of law, or ^k in a court of justice, or *before* the people, or in the senate, yet ^l even thus he must necessarily grant and allow him ^m many great qualities.

^d things suitable

ⁱ in law

^e sentence

^k in judgments

^f they who had conquered

^l to this very man

^g in present

^m many things

^h that the memory of the war should continue for ever

3. Why should I ⁿ *tell you a lie*.

Apud is sometimes subjoined to its case.

1. Because they could put none of the race of the Arsacidæ ^o upon the throne, most of them either having been killed by Artabanus or not yet ^p of age, they demanded Phraates, the son of king Phraates, from Rome, (and said) that there was need ^q of nothing but a name and authority; that with the sanction of Cæsar (one of) the race of Arsaces should be seen *on* the banks of the Euphrates.

2. Two fleets (protected) Italy on either sea *at* Misenum and Ravenna, and the beaked ships which Augustus, having taken in ^r the battle of Actium, had sent to the town on Forum Julii, with ^s strong crews, ^t watched over the nearest coast of Gaul.

Apud is not used in composition.

ⁿ lie before you

^o *summæ rei*

^p being grown up

^q only need of

^r the Actian victory

^s a strong rower

^t presided over

CHAPTER VI.

SECTION I.

CIRCA. CIRCUM.

THIS preposition signifies *approximation* and *comprehension* of time, place, person, or number, and is derived from the Greek *κίρκος*, a circle, whence also the Latin words *circus* and *circulus*.

Circa, circum, *about* or *round about*, to denote place.

1. Caius Julius said to Helmius Mancia, ^a who was continually interrupting him, I will soon shew who you are like: and when he persisted in ^b asking what sort of a person he ^c intended to liken him to, he pointed with his finger to the figure of a Gaul painted on a ^d shield won by Marius from the Cimbri, to which Mancia was then ^e seen to bear a strong resemblance. But there were booths *about* the forum, and this shield was set up ^f as a sign.

2. As soon as I have come to the gloomy Esquilæ, a hundred affairs of other people dance through my head and *round* my sides.

3. We found (the young woman) herself diligently

^a often bawling at him

^d a Marian Cimbric shield

^b the interrogation

^e seemed very like

^c was about to shew him

^f for the sake of

^r employed at the loom, ^h plainly dressed in mourning, I suppose on account of the old woman who was dead: without gold, and so adorned as those who are adorned for themselves (alone), not ⁱ set off with any female artifices. Her hair was loose, hanging down, (and) thrown negligently back *about* her head.

Circa is also used in the sense of *about*, to signify approximation of *time*, in which sense *circum* is not used.

1. Cease, O cruel mother of the sweet Cupids, to bend (to your controul) one *about* ten lustres (old) now intractable to your gentle commands.

2. The next day, *about* the same hour, the king advanced his army to the same place.

3. Painting chiefly flourished *about* (the time of) Philip, and even to the successors of Alexander, but with different ^k degrees of excellence, for Protogenes excels in care, Pamphilus and Melanthius in method, Antiphilus in ease, Theon of Samos in ⁱ imagination, Apelles in genius and grace, ^m on which he particularly values himself.

4. If you do not go back to the very rude and unpolished attempts, and (such as are only) to be praised ⁿ on account of the invention, Roman tragedy ^o rests with Accius and ^p *about* his time.

^r weaving a web

^h moderately

ⁱ interpolated

^k virtues

^l conceiving visions

^m which he particularly boasts
of in himself

ⁿ in the name

^o is in

^p him

Hence it expresses approximation of *person*, but in this case *circum* is used also.

1. The man began to accuse Liger ^a for being so exact and careful in an estate ^r which had come to him by inheritance from a stranger; he said that he ought also to ^s calculate for his own interest; that he wanted a great deal for himself, a great deal for his dogs (pack of sycophants and informers) which he had *about* him.

2. There was a crowd of Phrygians and Macedonians *about* the king, the former ^t in the suspense of expectation, the latter ^u in anxiety from the rash confidence of the king.

3. He had been the companion of the great Hector; he used to attend the battle *about* Hector, conspicuous both for his trumpet and spear.

CIRCA, *about* or *round*.

Sometimes *circa* signifies motion diverging in all directions from a centre.

1. At the fourth watch the baggage of the army, ^x which was supposed to be about to march, began to set out. At day-break the standards were raised, and the army kept at the gate, and guards sent *round* all the other gates, that no one might go out of the city.

2. The Roman state was now so powerful, that it was a match for any of the neighbouring states in war;

^a who was so diligent

^u anxious

^r adventitious and hereditary

^x the march of which was pretended

^s to draw his own accounts

^t suspended by expectation

but through want of women, its greatness was ^y likely to last only ^z one generation, ^a as they had no hope of offspring at home, nor intermarriages with their neighbours. Therefore, by advice of the senators, Romulus sent ambassadors *round* the neighbouring nations, to ask for alliance and intermarriage for his new people.

Circa, *about*, when used with nouns signifying quantity, implies that the quantity is not accurately defined, but expressed, as we say in English, in *round* numbers.

1. *About* five hundred Romans and allies fell (on the side of the) conquerors.

2. On the following days, *about* ^b half a pint of water must be let out.

CIRCA, *about* or *concerning*, for DE or SUPER.

In this sense *circa* is used to signify the object of discourse or contemplation.

1. *About* Classicus, my labour was short and easy. He ^c had left memorandums in his own hand-writing, what he had received out of every estate and every cause. *About* Hispanus and Probus, I had much trouble.

2. *About* the gods and ^d *their worship* he was very negligent, as being given to ^e astrology, and full of a persuasion that all things were directed by ^f fatality.

^y about to last

^z the life of man

^a as to whom there was

^b *hemina*

^c had left it written with his own hand

^d religions

^e mathematics

^f fate

Circa and *circum* are also used adverbially.

1. Having cut down the corn *all about*, the Romans moved their ^fquarters to Cranonium, an untouched country.

2. I wish you would look at my walk and ^s dry-bath, and the places *about* it as soon as you can.

But perhaps *circum* is more frequently used by the poets.

But when rain impends, they do not depart far from their hives, or trust the sky when east winds approach ; but safe *on every side*, drink the water, under the walls of their city.

Circum is used in composition, not *circa* ; and signifies *comprehension* : eo, *to go* ; circumeo, *to go around*. Fero, *to bear* ; circumfero, *to bear around*.

SECTION II.

CIRCITER.

This preposition is nearly related to the two last mentioned, *circa* and *circum* ; but is principally used in expressing approximation of *time*.

1. *About* the calends of February I shall be either at my Formian or Pompeian (country-seat). If I am not at the Formian, do you, if you love me, come to the Pompeian.

^f camp

^s *Laconicum*

2. He returns from his (forensic) duties *about* the eighth hour.

3. Thus they marched *for about* fifteen days, so that there was a distance ^h of not more than five or six miles between the ⁱ rear of the enemies army and the van of ours.

It is also used adverbially.

But out of all his forces (only) *about* a fourth part was provided with military weapons; the rest carried, some darts, some pikes, some stakes sharpened at the end, just as chance ^k furnished arms to any one.

^h by

^k had armed any one

ⁱ the last army of the enemies
and our first

CHAPTER VII.

SECTION I.

CIS.

THIS preposition expresses limitation of space, from the spot where we are supposed to be to some distance not exceeding the nearest side of a certain boundary, and is often opposed to *trans* and *ultra*, which signify excess on the other side of it, as Gallia Cispadana signified Gaul *on the same side* of the Po as Rome, in opposition to Gallia Transpadana, or Gaul *on the other side of it*. It is usually prefixed to proper names of places, as rivers, mountains, &c.; in which respect it differs from *citra*, which is used more promiscuously, as *citra cruorem*, on this side, *i. e.* *short of*, blood. I have met with no probable etymology of this word; κείσθαι, which is that of Vossius, is the nearest. Perhaps κείω, *to cut off*, or *divide*, may be allowed as a conjecture.

CIS, *on this side*.

1. The people, therefore, and their tribunes being

quiet, ¹ through concern for the public good, there was ^m no opposition to the election of consuls, M. Geganius Macerinus, the third time, and L. Sergius, surnamed Fidenas, (who was) so called, I suppose, from the war which he afterwards conducted. For he (was) the first (who) fought with the king of the Veientes ⁿ successfully *on this side* the Anio, and gained a victory (but) not without blood.

2. What need was there that they should follow me to the camp, or across the Taurus, when I had so proceeded from Laodicea to Iconium, that the magistrates and ^o deputations of all the ^p districts and states which are *on this side* Taurus had met me?

3. The Etrurians, inclining towards each sea, inhabited the lands in twelve cities; at first *on this side* the Apennine, on the lower sea afterwards beyond the Apennine, having sent out as many colonies as there were ^q originally principal cities.

Cis, *within*, for INTRA, applied to *time*.

Cis is also sometimes used to signify limitation of *time*, within a certain boundary.

1. But now, if any great and rich inheritance shall fall to me, now, since I know both ^r the sweets and bitters of money, in truth I will so hoard it, and live so frugally, that I will ^s take care ^t there shall be none of it *within* a few days.

¹ to care of the sum of affair

^p dioceses

^m no controversy but that
should be elected consuls

^q heads of (their) origin

^r what is sweet and bitter in

ⁿ in a prosperous battle

^s *farim*

^o legations

^t it shall be done

2. I will make "you free *within* a few months.

Cis is generally said to make *citerior* and *citimus* in the comparative and superlative, but the former of these rather comes from the obsolete adjective *citer*; though *citimus* comes a regular superlative from *cis*, instead of *citerrimus* from *citer*. *Cis* is not used in composition except with local adjectives, as *Cispadana*, *Cisalpina*, &c., the meaning of which is already explained.

SECTION II.

CITRA.

This preposition also, like *cis*, signifies limitation within a certain boundary on the same side with ourselves, and is opposed to *ultra*.

Citra is not *immediately* derived from *cis*, but from its derivative *citer*, and is, in fact, like *extra*, *infra*, *intra*, *supra*, *ultra*, an ablative case feminine, governed of *a* or *ab*, and having the substantive *parte* understood to agree with it; and governs its accusative case, not by any natural power of its own, but by an ellipsis of *quoad* or *quod ad* *attinet* understood after it. Thus, *citra Rubiconem*, when fully explained, means, *a citerá (vel citrá) parte, quoad Rubiconem*; or,

" a free head to you

a citra parte, quod ad Rubiconem attinet. By this instance we may see clearly how prepositions are used, not only for whole words, but even for sentences, for the convenience of speech, and shortening those circuitous expressions, the frequent recurrence of which would be very tedious and unpleasant in common discourse.

CITRA, *on this side.*

1. The Segni and Condrusi sent ambassadors to Cæsar, ^xto beseech him that he would not esteem them in the number of his enemies, nor believe that ^yall Germans who dwelt *on this side* the Rhine made a common cause; that they had never thought of war, and had sent no assistance to Ambiorix.

2. There is moderation in (all) things; lastly, there are certain limits *within*, and beyond which what is right cannot ^zexist.

3. Nature herself, as if she would modulate human speech, has placed an acute ^asound on every word, and not more than one (such), nor *on this side* the third syllable from the end; (*i. e.* not nearer the beginning of the word.)

N.B. We may observe here, that by a different mode of translation, *citra* may be made to take the sense of *beyond*, though its original meaning and proper signification here is quite

^x *oratum*

^y the cause of all . . . was one

^z consist

^a voice

different; it being the same thing to say that the accent is never thrown *back beyond* the third syllable from the end, as to say, that it is never thrown *on this side* the third syllable from the beginning of the word.

CITRA, *short of*.

Hence as *citer* expresses a distance *not exceeding* a certain limit, it signifies also *not so far as*, i. e. *short of*.

1. ^b Acorns create abortion in goats, when they are given *short of* satiety. Therefore, unless they can be given ^c without restraint, they ought not to be allowed to this ^d kind of cattle.

2. He used to weigh the ^e dying testimonies of his friends ^f most sensitively; ^g neither concealing his grief, if any one praised him too sparingly, and *short of* ^h honourable expressions, nor his joy, if gratefully and ⁱ affectionately.

3. I ^k have committed an offence *short of* guilt; and as my fault is not without shame, so is it without ^l ill will.

^b the acorn

^c abundantly

^d flock

^e last judgments

^f most morosely

^g his grief neither being concealed.

^h the honour of words

ⁱ piously

^k have sinned

^l envy

CITRA, *without*.

Hence as *citra*, signifying *short of*, implies deficiency, it is used for *sine*, without.

1. Phidias is said to have been a better workman in making gods than men; but in ivory ^m absolutely *without* a rival, even if he had wrought nothing but the Minerva at Athens, or the Olympian Jupiter at Elis.

N.B. Here again *citra* might be rendered *beyond*, as in a former instance, it being the same thing to say that he was far beyond or above any rival, or wanted much, and so was far short of being rivalled.

2. Nor did he, with less zeal, attack kings and provinces to him throughout the world; offering to some, thousands of captives as a gift, to others sending assistance, *without* the authority of the senate, where they wished and when they wished.

3. Though many say, that the only remedy ⁿ for the tooth-ache is ^o to draw it, yet I know that many things have been serviceable *without* this (painful) necessity.

Citra, however, in this sense, rather occurs in Pliny, Quintilian, and Suetonius, and the later writers, than in Cicero or Livy.

CITRA, *within* or *before*, as applied to time.

From the notion of limitation within a certain

^m far on this side

^o the forceps

ⁿ to

boundary, *citra* when applied to time, signifies on this side, i. e. *within* or *before*.

1. In moist, poor, and cold or shady places, it is best to sow for the most part *before* the calends of October, while ^p you can, the ground being (yet) dry, while the clouds are suspended, that the roots of the corn may gain strength before they are attacked with wintry showers, or ^q cold droppings or hoar frosts.

2. According to the ^r strict meaning of the word, he who is commanded to give sentence ^s within the calends, if he does not give it on the calends, acts against the direction of the word; for if it is done sooner, he does not give sentence ^s within, but *before*. However, I know not how, the common most absurd interpretation is received, that ^s within the calends seems to signify either on *this side* the calends, or, ^t which is much the same thing, ^u before the calends.

3. Perhaps also the Pylian (Nestor) might have perished *before* the Trojan times, but ^x having taken a spring from his spear fixed (on the ground), he leaped into the boughs of a tree which stood near.

Citra is also used adverbially for *on this side*, *within*, or *short of*.

1. Having set out with a suitable army, and ^y in greater hope and confidence because a multitude was not wanted, he proceeded to the camp of the prætor Appius,

^p it is allowed

^q *gelicidiis*

^r reason

^s *intra*

^t for it almost nothing differs

^u *ante*

^x *conamine sumpto*

^y one bearing more hope

from which the enemy was not far distant. The wood-gatherers met him a few miles *on this side*, with an escort.

2. Fortune inclined to neither side until, ^a as the night advanced, the moon rising shewed the armies, and ^a caused deception. But she was more favourable ^b to the troops of Vespasian, (being) behind (them); hence the shadows of the men and horses were larger, and the weapons of the enemy fell *short*, with a false ^c aim, as if against their bodies.

3. I confess she is adorned *short of* ^d what she ought to be.

^a the night being grown up

^c blow

^a deceived

^d than she ought

^b to the Flavians

CHAPTER VIII.

CONTRA.

THIS preposition, in its general signification, implies *opposition*. Various etymologies of this word have been adduced by grammarians, but none satisfactory. I conceive it to be the ablative feminine of the obsolete adjective *conterus*, just as *citra*, *extra*, *infra*, *intra*, and *supra*, are the ablatives of *citer*, *exterus*, *inferus*, *interus*, and *superus*, an account of which is given in *citra*. The adjective itself is derived from *con*, as in order to have opposition there must be a comparison or competition *with* something; possibly the two final syllables of those adjectives in *terus* may be derived from *tero*.

CONTRA, *against*, or *in opposition to*.

1. * All sorts of monstrous gods, and † the barking Anubis, bear weapons *against* Neptune and Venus, and *against* Minerva.

2. Now for you to act *against* the conqueror, whom you were unwilling to offend ‡ while the event was uncer-

* monsters of gods of every
kind

† the barker

‡ things being doubtful

tain, and ^h to join those, when routed, whom you would not follow when resisting, is ⁱ the greatest folly.

CONTRA, *against, contrary to, or beyond.*

1. When Cæsar, *beyond* ^k all expectation, had come to Uxellodunum, and found the town ^l fortified, he began to try to ^m cut off the enemy's supply of water.

2. When the Roman state ⁿ recovered *contrary to* his hopes and wishes, he offered a new treason to those he had already betrayed.

CONTRA, *opposite to, in point of situation.*

Two of our ships, having made their voyage more slowly, being ^o overtaken by the night, ^p not knowing what station the others had taken, ^q cast anchor *opposite* Lissus.

Contra is also used adverbially signifying opposition, *on the other hand.*

^r Some place happiness in one thing, some in another; you in pleasure, and *on the other hand* all unhappiness in pain.

Hence also it signifies opposition, adverbially, in point of situation.

1. He stands *opposite*, and bids me speak.

^h to approach to

ⁱ of the greatest folly

^k the expectation of all

^l shut with works

^m to hinder the enemy from
water

ⁿ rose again

^o thrown into the night

^p when they were ignorant

^q stood in anchors

^r to live happily others (place)
in another (thing) you place

2. Britain^a is situated towards Germany on the east, towards Spain on the west, on the south it can even be seen from ^t Gaul; its northern parts, no lands being *opposite*, are lashed by a vast and open sea.

Note. *E contra* is an expression not used by good writers, instead of which the proper phrase is *e contrario*, or as some express it, *contra ea*.

CONTRA AC OR ATQUE.

There is a peculiar use of *contra* with *ac* or *atque*, to signify *otherwise than, the reverse of*.

1. ^u Having now refuted almost all the accusations, I will now do the *reverse of* what is done in other causes, and now at last begin to speak of the life and ^{*} character of the man.

2. You see that almost every thing happened *the reverse of* what was predicted.

In the same sense we find *contra quam*.

He dared to ^y publish his edict, that senate, *contrary* to their own vote, ^z should go out of mourning.

CONTRA, expressive of *price*.

Contra is sometimes used to express *price*, especially by Plautus, evidently from the idea of

^a is stretched out

^y *edicere*

^t by the Gauls

^z should return to their (usual)

^u the crimes being now dissolved garment

^{*} manners

the *value* being put in the scale *opposite* to the commodity.

PH. ^a Give me a modest lover *for so much* gold. ^b You shall have the money from me. — PA. Give me *for so much* orichalcum ^c a master in his senses whom I may serve.

Contra in composition signifies *opposition*, as dico, *to say* ; contradico, *to say against*, or *in opposition to*, *to contradict*.

^a *cedo*

^c to whom sound I may serve

^b take the money

ERGA.

1. We must determine what boundaries and limits are to be chosen in friendship ; on which I see three opinions ^d are maintained, none of which I approve : the first, that we should be ^e so disposed *towards* our friend as *towards* ourselves ; the ^f second, that our good will to our friends should equally and exactly answer their good will *towards* us ; the third, that ^g every man should be esteemed of as much value by his friends as he esteems himself.

2. It is of great consequence towards ^h convincing, that the manners, habits, actions, and lives of those who plead causes, and of those for whom (they plead), should be approved, and (those) of the adversaries disapproved ; and that the minds of those before whom ⁱ we plead should be gained over to good will, as well *towards* the orator as *towards* him for whom thē orator is pleading.

^d are borne himself, at so much he should be

- affected in the same manner esteemed

in which

h to conquer

^f the other

ⁱ it is pleaded (by us)

8 that at how much each esteems

CHAPTER X.

EXTRA.

THIS preposition is derived from the ablative of the adjective *exterus* (from the root *ex*), in the same as *citra* from *citer*, to which the reader is referred. It implies something *without* or *beyond* the limits of the thing spoken of, and is opposed to *intra*.

EXTRA, *without*.

1. If I ^k was in the habit of going out to supper, I would not ^l fail your friend Octavius. To whom, however, I said, when he gave me frequent invitations, "Pray sir who are you? But in truth, ⁿ *without* joking, he is an agreeable man.

2. The disposition of Galba was rather *without* vices than accompanied with virtues.

3. The law forbids (any one) to be buried in the city. It is so decreed by the college of pontiffs, that it is not ^o lawful for a sepulchre to be made in a public place. You know the temple of Honour *without* the Colline gate. It is said there was an altar there; when a plate was

^k *si cœnitarem foris*

ⁿ without a joke

^l be wanting to

^o a right

^m I pray you

found there, and an ^p inscription on it, "to the deity of Honour," that was the cause of this temple being dedicated. But ^q as there were many sepulchres in that place, they were destroyed; for the college determined that a public place could not ^r be bound by private religion.

EXTRA, *beyond*.

Hence it easily signifies *beyond, out of*.

1. You must take care, especially if you build yourself, that you do not proceed *beyond* moderation in expence and magnificence, in which ^s respect there is much ^t mischief even in the example.

2. This is plain, when he who knew about all (the conspirators) ^u said that he knew nothing about Sulla, that the force of this denial is the same as if he had said that he knew this man was *out of* the conspiracy.

EXTRA, *above, exceeding*.

Hence it easily passes into the sense of *supra, above or exceeding*.

1. The deity hath placed himself *above* all fault or blame.

2. The ^x size of Venus is *above* all the other stars, ^y and its brightness such, that shadows are ^z cast by the rays of ^a this star only.

^p it was written in it

^q when

^r obligari

^s kind

^t of evil

^u denied that he knew concern-

ing

^x Venus is above all the other

stars in greatness

^y and of so great brightness

^z reddantur

^a of this one star

Hence it is elegantly used for *præter*, *besides* or *except*.

1. I lately saw a wretched maid in ^b this neighbourhood, lamenting the ^c death of her mother. She sat ^d opposite (the body). Not a single well-wisher or acquaintance, or relation, was present to assist (at) the funeral, *besides* one ^e poor old woman.

2. In the first place, I found the forces neither numerous nor warlike: in the next place, *except* the general and a few ^f more, the rest are rapacious in war, and so cruel in their language, that I ^g even dreaded a victory.

EXTRA QUAM, in law.

In forensic language *extra* is often used with *quam*, to signify *an exception*.

The man whose hand is cut off, ^h brings an action of injury; the ⁱ defendant requires from the prætor an exception (to this effect); *except that* there ^k shall be no prejudice to the life of the defendant.

Note. *Extra* is said to admit of degrees of comparison, *exterior* and *extimus* or *extremus*, but these rather belong to the adjective *exterus*.

EXTRA, adverbially.

Extra is also used *adverbially*.

^b here of the neighbourhood

^c her mother dead

^d *exadversum*

^e *aniculam*

^f besides

^g dreaded a victory itself

^h pleads of injuries

ⁱ he with whom it is pleaded

^k a prejudice of the head may be made against the accused

1. The soul ought to spring ¹abroad, and contemplate those things which are *without*, and abstract itself as much as possible from the body.

2. On the left wing, the soldiers, seeing from the rampart Pompey approach, and their ^m companions fly, fearing lest they should be enclosed in the defiles while they had an enemy within *and without*, ⁿ began to provide for their retreat by the same way by which they had come.

Extra is hardly used in composition with any word but *ordinarius*, in which case it retains its original signification of *beyond*.

¹ *eminere*

^m their own

ⁿ consulted for themselves for

the retreat

CHAPTER XI.

INFRA.

THIS preposition is derived from *inferus*, (itself compounded of *in* and *fero*,) on the same principles as *citra*, *contra*, *extra*, &c. (See CITRA.) It is used to express inferiority or lower situation.

INFRA, *below*, *beneath*.

1. ° I had sat down to dinner ° at three o'clock, when I wrote ° this letter to you in my note-book. You will ask where? At (the house of) Volumnius Eutrapelus, and indeed Atticus sat above me, Verrius *below*, both ° friends of yours.

2. Whatever I may be, how much soever *beneath* Lucilius in ° rank and talents, yet envy, however unwillingly, must confess that I have always lived with the great.

° I had laid down	° your friends
° at the ninth hour	° beneath the rank and genius
° the copy of these (letters)	of Lucilius

INFRA with OMNIS.

Infra with *omnis* after it takes a superlative sense.

1. Hold your tongue, you whom I believe to be *below the very lowest* of mankind.

2. I was restored, when those persons by whom I had been banished were in possession of the provinces, my enemy, a man of great virtue and mildness, 'the second consul, proposing (my recall): when that enemy who had lent his voice to the common enemies of the state for my destruction, lived only "as far as he could be said to breathe, in fact was removed *below the lowest* of the dead.

INFRA, *within, less than.*

As *infra* signifies *beneath*, when applied to place, when applied to number, it signifies *within, under, or less than*.

1. It is most advantageous that eggs should be set on *within* ^a ten days after they are laid.

2. The fresh wounds of ^y earth-worms unite so readily, that ^z it is certain their nerves, when cut through, ^a are firmly joined within ^b seven days.

3. ^c Set no eggs under your hens from ^d the first of November till the ^e winter solstice ^f be over. ^g Till that

^a the other consul referring

^z in breath only

^a laid within ten days

^y earth-worms unite their fresh

wounds so

^z it may be persuaded

^a are consolidated

^b the seventh day

^c be unwilling to place

^d calends of November

^e *bruma*

^f be finished

^g unto

time, set ^h thirteen through the whole summer; in winter fewer, but not less than ^h nine.

Infra is also used adverbially.

Letters from Lucius Domitius were brought me ⁱ on the 17th of February, a copy ^h of which I have written *below*.

Infra is not compounded.

^h thirteen each; nine each

^h of them

ⁱ before the 13th day of the
calends of March

CHAPTER XII.

INTER.

THIS preposition properly signifies the medium of separation or distinction *between* two or more things, or something contained *between* or *within* them. It is derived from *inter* or *interus*, though some perhaps will prefer deriving it from *ἐντός*, which, however, is more properly the *endo* of early latinity.

1. That affection which is *between* children and parents cannot be broken off without detestable guilt.

2. You have much obliged me, by sending Serapion's book to me, ¹ of which, however, ^m *between* ourselves be it spoken, I can hardly understand the thousandth part.

INTER, for *invicem*, *one another*.

As that which is *between* two persons may be referred to one or the other; thus *inter*, especially with the pronouns primitive, is used to signify *one another*.

¹ in which

^m which it may be lawful to say between ourselves

1. The boys are well; they learn diligently, are taught carefully, and love us, and *one another*.

2. This therefore, as I think, is evident, ⁿ that good men must have a sort of natural benevolence towards *one another*.

3. Shall we therefore try *with one another* what each can do.

Inter is sometimes repeated redundantly.

1. Nestor hastens to appease the quarrel *between Achilles and Agamemnon*.

Note. This example is one which gives great offence to Bentley, and on which his critical powers were exerted in vain. In fact, though the *inter* might be spared, the use of it is justifiable by a hundred similar passages, and the repetition of the preposition, though it may be *superfluous*, is not *absurd*; for Nestor went *between Achilles and Agamemnon*, and *between Agamemnon and Achilles*.

2. A popular assembly, which consists of the most ignorant persons, is yet able to judge what is the difference *between* a popular, that is, ^o a fawning and trifling citizen, *and* a resolute, severe, and grave one.

INTER, *among* or *amidst*.

As *inter* signifies that which is *between* two

ⁿ that there must be a necessary benevolence among the good to the good

^o a fawner

persons, it passes on to signify that which is *among* many.

1. What better ^p natural disposition is there in mankind, than (that) of those who think themselves born to assist, protect, preserve men? Hercules went ^q to heaven. He never would have gone there, unless, while he was *among* men, ^r he had made himself a road thither.

2. The philosopher Aristotle relates that Polycrita, a noble woman of the island of Naxos, died ^s on hearing an unexpected piece of good news. Philippides also, ^t a celebrated comic writer, when he had ^u gained the prize unexpectedly in a contest of poets, and was exceedingly delighted, died suddenly *in the midst* of his joy.

INTER, *during*, *at*, or *on*.

As *inter* signifies the medium between two extremes, so when applied to time, it expresses the interval *between* the commencement and close of a given period; when to space, the interval *between* the beginning and end of it; and may therefore be rendered in these instances by *while* or *during*, sometimes more conveniently, but still in the same sense, by *at*, *in*, or *within*.

1. If this had happened to you *at* supper, in the

^p nature

^q to the gods

^r *munivisset*

^s an unexpected joy being known

^t a writer of comedies, not ignoble

^u conquered

midst of those your ²beastly cups, who would not have thought it disgraceful?

2. You laughed at me yesterday, *over* our cups, because I said there *was* a question ³whether an heir could legally prosecute for a theft committed before he came into possession. Therefore, although I got home after I had drank quite ²enough, and late too, yet I marked down that chapter in which the question is, and ⁴send you a copy of it, that you may know that Sextus Ælius, M. Manilius, and M. Brutus, ⁵have held that opinion which you maintained nobody held.

3. ⁶Wherefore do not hesitate ⁷to entrust every thing to this individual, who *in* so many years has been found (to be) the only one whom our allies rejoice to have come into their cities with an army.

4. Hope consoles even him (who is) bound with a strong fetter, ⁸the iron rings upon his legs, but he sings *at* his work.

5. ⁹What you say is meat and drink to me. ¹⁰But *while* doing that, I answered ¹¹my mistress here what she asked me.

Inter is sometimes put after its case.

Friendship is given us by nature as an assistant to virtue, not a companion to vice. That as virtue might

- | | |
|---|---|
| ² <i>immanibus</i> | ⁴ but that you may entrust all |
| ³ rightly accuse (<i>agere</i>) of a | things |
| theft, which theft was done before | ⁵ his legs sound with the iron |
| ⁶ well drunk | ⁷ that is food to me which you |
| ⁸ it written out to you | say (<i>fabulare</i>) |
| ⁹ have thought that | ¹⁰ between doing that thing |
| ¹¹ be unwilling to hesitate | ¹¹ this my mistress |

not be able, ⁱ singly, to attain to those things which are ^k most excellent, she might attain them when united and associated with the other. ^l If this sort of society either exists, or has existed, or shall exist ^m among any, their ⁿ alliance is to be esteemed the best and ^o most fortunate towards (attaining) the greatest blessing of nature.

Especially when two substantives are used, *inter* is elegantly placed between them.

1. The region was one of the most fertile of Italy; ^p the plain of Etruria, which lies *between* Fæsulæ and Arretium, rich in corn, cattle, and abundance of all things.

2. Carmel is *between* Judæa and Syria.

3. Three senators ^q hid themselves *between* the roof and ceiling, ^r a hiding place as disgraceful as the fraud was detestable; they put their ears to the chinks and crevices.

Inter, in composition, signifies *between* or *among*: as pono, *to place*; interpono, *to place between* or *interpose*. Sometimes it signifies *prevention*, as if from an opposing medium: as dico, *to say*; interdico, *to say between*, and so *to forbid* or *interdict*: venio, *to come*; intervenio, *to come between*, and so *to prevent*.

ⁱ solitary

^k the highest

^l which society if

^m quos *inter*

ⁿ comitatus

^o most blessed

^p the Etrurian plains

^q hide

^r with a hiding place not less disgraceful than a fraud detestable

CHAPTER XIII.

INTRA.

THIS preposition is formed from the ablative of *interus*, like *citra*, and the rest of this class. (See CITRA.) It is used to express the space or boundary *within* which any thing is contained, and *beyond* which it does not extend; and is thus opposed to *citra*. It is referred both to time and space.

INTRA, *within*, signifying time.

1. * *Within* ten days after he had come to Pheræ, having finished these things, marching with his whole army to Cranon, he took it ' on his very arrival.

2. He who is ordered to pronounce (sentence) *within* the calends, can pronounce it rightly before the calends, and on the calends; and that is not done by any privilege of an engrafted custom, but by a certain observation of reason, because all the time which is included in the day of the calends is rightly said to be *within* the calends. (See ANTE, p. 27.)

INTRA, *within*, signifying place.

1. He who reigns *within* mount Taurus, not only

* the tenth day after (*quam*)

' at the first coming

reigns in mount Taurus, but in all those countries which are enclosed by mount Taurus.

2. Whether am I to be blamed because I grieve, or because I "have contrived either not to keep these things, which might have been an easy matter, if plans ^x for my destruction had not been entered into *within* my own walls, or at least ^y to lose them in my lifetime.

INTRA, *within bounds, below.*

As that which is *within* is not *without* or *beyond*, *intra* sometimes signifies, *not beyond*, i. e. *within bounds, below.*

1. ^a In this way I live; I write or read something, every day; then, that I may not give nothing to my friends, we sup together, not only not against the law, if there is any law now, but even *within* it, ^a and a good deal *within* it too.

2. Let us not speak every thing ^b as if we were bawling, which ^c is like a madman, nor *below* ^d our natural tone, ^e which is inanimate.

3. I wish Philotas ^f had committed *no* offence *beyond* words.

Intra is also used adverbially.

^a have committed that I should
not keep

^x concerning

^y certainly, that I might lose
them now living

^z thus it is lived, something is
written or read

^a and indeed a good deal

^b *clamose*

^c is insane

^d our manner of speaking

^e which wants motion

^f had offended *within* words

¶ There is no method more certain, than to make earthenware vessels, which may receive a single bunch of grapes loosely; these ought to have four handles, from which they may hang when tied to the vine; and their covers should be so made that they may be divided in the middle, so that when the vessels (thus) suspended have each received their bunch, the two parts of the cover being put together, may join ^h in the middle, and thus cover the grapes; and these vessels and their covers ought to be well pitched both *within* and without.

Intra is said to make *interior* in the comparative, and *intimus* in the superlative, which, in fact, come from the obsolete adjective *interus*, from which it is itself derived. It is not compounded.

¶ nothing is more certain

^h from each side

CHAPTER XIV.

JUXTA.

THIS preposition signifies *approximation* or *contiguity*, particularly of two things placed *by the side* of each other. It is evidently derived from *jungo*, being a corruption, or rather an archaism of the participle in the ablative case; so that the accusative, which it is said to govern, really depends on *ad* understood. Thus, when we say, *sepultus est juxta viam Appiam*, the real expression is, *à parte junctâ ad viam Appiam*. (See CITRA.)

JUXTA, *near*, or *by the side of*.

1. The virgin Lavinia stands *near* her father.
2. Atticus was buried *by the side of* the via Appia, at the fifth¹ mile-stone.

Hence it signifies *next to*.

1. ^k I do not deny, O conscript fathers, ¹ that covenants and treaties are sacred among those men with

¹ stone

¹ as well covenants as treaties

^k *inficias eo*

whom human faith is ^m honoured ⁿ *next to* the obligations of religion.

2. *Next to* the gods, ° it depends upon you.

JUXTA, *a-kin to*.

From this sense it easily passes into that of relationship or *proximity*, and may be rendered *a-kin to*.

It is peculiar to a force ^p of cavalry quickly to obtain a victory, and quickly to give way. Rapidity is *a-kin to* cowardice; delay more allied to resolution.

JUXTA, *next after*.

From *juxta* signifying *proximity*, it comes also to imply *gradation*, and thus marks what is *inferior*, or *next after*.

Nigidius Figulus, ° in my opinion, the ^t *next* learned man *to* Varro, in the eleventh book of his grammatical commentaries, ° quotes a verse from some old poem 'well worthy of remembrance, " "a man ought to be religious, not superstitious." He does not tell us whose poem it is.

JUXTA, for *secundum*, *according to*.

As that which is put by the side of a thing is

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| ▪ cultivated | ° relates |
| ▪ next to divine religions | ° <i>hercle</i> |
| • it is placed in your hand | ▪ It behoves a man to be religious (<i>religentem</i>); it is wickedness (to be) superstitious (<i>religiosum</i>) |
| ^p of equestrian strength | |
| ° as I think | |
| ° most learned next to Varro | |

capable of being measured and compared with it, and so manifesting its *accordance* or *agreement*, *juxta* signifies *according to*.

When the battle was doubtful, the Ionians, *according to* the precept of Themistocles, began to withdraw themselves by degrees from the battle.

Juxta is also used adverbially for *alike*, *equally*, from the notion of that which is measured along the side of any thing being equal to it.

1. I esteem their life and death *alike*, since * nothing is said of either.

2. Therefore the † double evil could neither be guarded against, ‡ nor could the strongest resist the weakest class, and good and bad, brave and cowards, were *alike* slaughtered unrevenged.

JUXTA, *as much as*, or *no more than*.

In this case *cum* is sometimes expressed after *juxta*, and the sense may be rendered by *as much as*, or *no more than*.

1. Do not you know what this matter is? *No more than* the most ignorant.

2. † I take *as much* care of her *as* my own daughter.

And sometimes *cum* is omitted.

* silence is observed respecting both

† *anceps*

‡ could it be resisted by the strongest against the weakest kind

‡ I take care of her *alike with*

When the Roman soldiers, by going rashly under the walls, had received many wounds, and ^b the undertaking did not sufficiently succeed, Fabius thought a trifling affair, yet *equally* difficult ^c with a great one, ^d had better be given up; and that he had better retreat from thence, since greater matters were at hand.

Juxta is not compounded.

^b it did not sufficiently succeed
to the undertaking

^c with great ones
^d was to be omitted

CHAPTER XV.

OB.

THIS preposition is derived from the Greek ἐπὶ (*e* and *p* being commutable with *o* and *ε*), and in its first and most general signification is used to express the *reason* or *cause* of any thing.

OB, *for*, or *on account of*.

1. * If we ought not to believe those who *for* some advantage of their own appear to say something ^ftoo eagerly, I believe a greater advantage was proposed to the Cæpios and Metelli from the condemnation of Q. Pompey, since they would have removed a disparager of their pursuits, than to all Gaul from the misfortune of M. Fonteius.

2. If [†] it is wicked, which seems to me the most base and nefarious of all things, to take money ^h*for* judging a cause, to have one's ⁱhonour and religion made over for a bribe, how much more flagitious, dishonourable, and unworthy is it to condemn that man from whom you have received money ^k*to* acquit him ?

* if it is not convenient to be believed to those	^h <i>for</i> a thing to be judged
^f more eagerly	ⁱ faith
[†] this	^k <i>for</i> him to be absolved

Hence *ob* joined with *res* signifies *to the purpose*.

1. Are you not ashamed of your ¹ falsehood? By no means, so that it is *to the purpose*.

2. I will certainly make ^m a trial of that liberty which I have received from ⁿ my ancestors; but whether I shall do that in vain or *to the purpose*, ^o depends upon you, Romans.

OB, for *ante*, *before*.

As *ἐν* signifies *before*, or *in the presence of*, so *ob* in Latin is sometimes used for *ante*.

1. ^pHe tyrannized, you say, at Alexandria. Nay, rather he was himself ^q under a most cruel tyranny. He endured ^r confinement himself; he saw his friends in chains: death was often ^s presented *before* his eyes. At last he fled, naked and destitute, out of the kingdom.

2. When I performed those so great exploits ^t among such a multitude of villains, was not death, was not banishment present to me *before* my eyes?

3. Is this that Telamon whom lately glory lifted to the heavens; whom the Greeks looked to, *to* whose countenance they turned their own

Ob in composition takes the sense of *ἐν*: as *ruo*, *to rush*; *obruo*, *to rush before*, or *over-*

¹ vanity

^m experience

ⁿ my parent

^o is placed in your hand

^p *dominatus est*

^q in

^r custody

^s *versata*

^t in

whelm : premo, *to press* ; opprimo, *to press upon or over*, and so *to oppress* : loquor, *to speak* ; obloquor, *to speak against* : volvo, *to roll* ; obvolvo, *to roll upon*, or *wrap up* : duco, *to lead*, or *draw* ; obduco, *to draw over*, blot, or hide.

Sometimes it merely increases the signification, in the sense of ἐπὶ, *upon* : as dormio, *to sleep* ; obdormio, *to sleep upon sleep*, i. e. *to sleep soundly* : jurgo, *to chide* ; objurgo, *to add chiding to chiding*, and so *to chide severely*.

The *b* of *ob* in composition is changed, for the sake of euphonia,

into *c* before *c*, as *occurro*, into *g* before *g*, as *ogganio*,
into *f* before *f*, as *offero*, into *p* before *p*, as *opprimo* ;

but in the more ancient writers these changes are not made.

CHAPTER XVI.

PENES.

THIS preposition is derived from *penus*, the store-house, and is used to signify the absolute *possession and power* over a thing, as if it were laid up at our disposal.

1. *Penes te*, is more than *apud te*; for *apud te* means "what you may have in your keeping in any manner: *penes te* is what is possessed by you in a *particular manner (*i. e.* what is actually in your own possession).

PENES, in the power of, or possession of.

1. If it is a ^y fault to speak elegantly, let eloquence be altogether banished from the state; but if it not only adorns those * who *possess it*, but also the whole commonwealth, why is it either disgraceful to learn what it is honourable to know, or not glorious to teach that which it is most excellent to understand.

2. *In my power alone* is the custody of the vast world.

3. When the slaves had been a hundred days *in the* accuser's *power*, they were brought forward by the accuser himself.

* what may be held by you in ^y vicious
any manner, (*qualiter*) * in the power of whom it is
* certain

PENES, *with*.

Hence *penes* joined with *sum* signifies *with*, i. e. *resting with*, as if laid up in store in *the house*.

1. * The credit due to this matter *rests with* the authors.

2. This I have understood, that nothing ^b causes any hesitation in the mind of him *with whom* the power *rests*, (to recall you), except that he is afraid you should not think that (recall) a benefit.

3. Although the consuls ^c contended no less against the continuation of the tribuneship than if ^d a law had been proposed for the degradation of their own dignity, the victory ^e in this contest *rested with* the tribunes.

4. What ! is that singing girl now *with* you ? ^f There she is in the house.

Pènes does not occur compounded.

* the faith of this thing is in
the power of

^b brought any doubt to him

* *tetendiment*

^d a law had been promulgated
of lessening their own majesty

^e of the contest

^f see her (*ellam*) within

CHAPTER XVII.

PER.

THIS preposition, derived from *περᾶν*, to *pass through*, is, like *παρά*, of very extensive use and signification. It denotes the cause, means, or instrument of any action, or transition through some medium. Its force will be best understood by the subjoined examples.

Per, *through*, simply expressive of transition.

1. The merchant runs to ^s the extremity of India, flying from poverty *through* the sea, *through* rocks, (and) *through* fires.

2. Whatever I shall ask you I will ask concerning yourself, and I will not draw you out from the dignity of an illustrious man, but from your own obscurity; and all my weapons shall be so ^b aimed at you, that no one shall be wounded *through* your side, as you are accustomed to say: ⁱ all shall be fastened in your own heart and vitals.

^s the extreme Indians

^b cast upon

ⁱ all shall stick in your own
lungs and entrails

As that which passes through a thing continues in it while passing, *per* signifies continuation of space and time.

Per, *through* or *for*, signifying continuation of space.

Alexander joined Hipp*for* two stadia to the continent.

Per, *through*, *for*, or *at*, signifying continuation of time.

1. Through all this time (I became) ^k every day and hour more subject to envy.

2. After I had obtained rest from my ^l labours, which I had bestowed *for* twenty years ^m in the education of youth, when ⁿ some of my friends asked me to write something on the ^o art of speaking, for a long time I refused, because ^p I was aware that most excellent authors ^q both in Greek and Latin, have left to posterity many things most carefully written ^r on this subject.

3. Other right and honourable studies appear to me to have shone forth, being ^s cultivated *at* leisure by excellent men; but this study, deserted by most, (appears) to have grown obsolete at the very time when it ought to have been retained most earnestly, ^t and cultivated more diligently.

The idea of transition is applicable to the

^k *in diem*

^l studies

^m in teaching young men

ⁿ some asked me familiarly

^o method

^p was not ignorant

^q of each tongue

^r to this work

^s *concelebrata*

^t it was to be retained

cause, manner, or instrument *through* which an action is performed. Hence *per* is used to signify these agents.

Per, through, expressive of the instrument.

1. After this, ^u having opened their mouths, rub their whole palate with salt, and ^x pour half a pint of wine each down their throats *through* a horn.

2. What artist but Nature, than whom there is nothing more skilful, could have pursued ^y such a skilful course in the (arrangement of the) organs of sense? Who, in the first place, hath clothed and protected the eyes with ^z most delicate membranes, which she has made transparent, that ^a we might see *through* them, yet firm, that they might be held together?

Per, through, by, or under pretence, or on account of, signifying the cause.

1. If Fannius be said to have cheated Roscius, it is incredible how probable each (of these things) will appear from the character of each; (namely), that Fannius did it ^b *with* ill design, and that Roscius was cheated *through* ^c ignorance; so, when it is argued that Roscius cheated Fannius, each is incredible, both that Roscius should have sought any thing *through* avarice, and that Fannius should have lost any thing *through* his natural goodness (of heart).

^a their jaws being opened

^x single sextarii

^y such skill in the senses

^z *tenuissimis*

^a it might be seen

^b through malice

^c imprudence

2. Nay, I had rather he should go away ^d any where, than *by* his flagitiousness here reduce his father to poverty.

3. If any one does not do that to ^e which he has pledged himself, in which respect he has bound himself by a single word, he is condemned by ^f an early judgment, without any ^g scruples of the judge. ^h In the case of him who hath cheated any one *under pretence* of guardianship, or ⁱ partnership, or ^k commission, or ^l trusteeship, in proportion as the crime is greater the punishment is slower.

4. She herself could tell the name of her father and mother; her country and the other tokens, she neither knew, nor, *on account of* her age, could she (know them).

Per, *through*, *by*, *with*, or *in*, signifying the means.

1. I did not hesitate, says he, when ^m he neglected his recognizance, to ⁿ confiscate his effects. What if he never did neglect it; if that whole pretence has been forged by you *with* the greatest fraud and malice; if there never was such recognizance given ^o you by P. Quintius.

2. ^p He made Germanicus, the son of Drusus, commander of eight legions on the Rhine, and ordered him ^q to be adopted by Tiberius.

^d *quovis gentium*

^e *quod spondit*

^f a mature

^g any religion

^h in him

ⁱ society

^k a thing committed

^l a reason of trust

^m his bail was deserted

ⁿ to proscribe his goods

^o to you with P. Quintius

^p He set Germanicus, sprung from Drusus, over

^q to be added (to his family) *through* adoption, by Tiberius

3. Cæsar excuses me *by* letter ^r for not coming, and says, that he takes it ^s in very good part.

4. Of this sentence, if I were to say all I might, many ^t must be brought forward and injured, which is not necessary for me. I will only ^u state that a few arrogant men (^v to say the least of them) ^y with his assistance, *in* jest and sport ^z have stripped L. Opimius of all his fortune.

PER, *by, with leave or permission of.*

From the natural connexion between the ideas of *transition* and *permission*, *per* is used also in the latter sense.

1. I give up the female servants: examine them by any kind of torture *with my leave*.

2. He shall certainly continue in want, *with our leave*, who ^a squanders his own.

3. Who knows not that the hope of impunity is the great ^b encouragement to sin? In which of the two then is this? In Milo, who even now is accused for an action either glorious, or at least necessary; or in Clodius, who so despised all ^c courts and punishment, that nothing delighted him which was ^d right *by* nature or ^e permitted *by* the laws.

From this use of *per*, to express leave or per-

^r that I did not come

^s towards the best part

^t are to be called

^u say

^v that I may speak most lightly

^y he being the aider

^z have overturned L. Opimius
out of all his fortunes

^a *prodegerit*

^b incitement

^c *judicia*

^d *fas*

^e *liceret*

mission, it easily passes into the sense of *supplication* or *adjuration*.

Per, *by*, in supplication or adjuration.

He besought him *by* the ashes of his dead brother, *by* the title of relationship, *by* his wife and children, to whom no one is nearer (related) than P. Quintius, that he would at ' last take compassion upon him.

N. B. In adjuration frequently the pronouns personal *ego* and *tu* are used, in which case the preposition is generally separated from the substantive it governs by the pronouns, and sometimes also by the article agreeing with the substantive.

1. *I* intreat *you by* the gods, that you will not induce^s yourself to believe those^h whose great interest it is that he should appear as bad as possible.

2. *I* beg and beseech *you*, my son, *by* allⁱ the ties which bind children to parents, that^k you will not do and suffer every thing most horrible, before the eyes of your father.

3. *By* the flames of Troy, and the Tarpeian rocks, by our native walls, and the pledges of our children suspended on the event of this battle, we beseech *you*, O consul, yield to the gods, and wait a favourable time^l for the battle.

4. *I* beseech you *by these* tears and your right hand.

5. *I* intreat *you by these* knees, old man, whoever you are.

^f *aliquando*

ⁱ the rights

^s your mind

^k *ne velis*

^h to whom this is chiefly useful

^l to

Per, *by*, in attestation or swearing.

From being used in adjuration, it readily passes into the sense of attestation or swearing.

1. When a man has once perjured himself, ^m we ought not afterwards to believe him, though he should swear *by* (ever so) many gods.

2. He swears *by* the rays of the sun and the Tarpeian thunderbolts, and ⁿ the spear of Mars and the darts of the ^o prophet of Cirrha, by the arrows and quiver of the huntress ^p Virgin, and by your trident, Neptune, father of the Ægean.

PER with SE.

The significations of *per* with *se*, though all reducible to the notion of transition or permission, yet take such idiomatical forms that it is perhaps better to exhibit them collectively than under their detached heads.

1. Most men chuse their friends, like cattle, those in ^a preference from whom they hope they shall reap most advantage. Thus they are destitute of that most excellent and most natural (kind of) friendship, (which is) to be sought *through itself* and for itself.

2. Scipio never preferred himself to Philo, ^r to Rupilius, ^r to Mummius, or ^r to his friends of inferior rank. But he revered as a superior his brother Quintus

^m it behoves not afterwards to ^p *puellæ*
be believed to him ^a chiefly

ⁿ *framæam* ^r never to

^o the Cirrhæan prophet

Maximus, an excellent man, (but) by no means his equal, because ^a he was older than himself; and he wished all his friends ^t to be bettered *by his means*.

3. ^u In thinking of friendship, ^x this appears to me chiefly to be worthy of consideration, whether friendship is ^y sought through weakness and want, that ^z by a mutual interchange of kindnesses, each might receive from another, and in his turn confer, what each could not effect ^a *alone*.

4. ^b As to the common question, why there are so many Epicureans, there are other reasons also, but this chiefly attracts the multitude, because they imagine, ^c he says, that those things which are just and honest *naturally* of themselves create joy, that is, pleasure. These good men do not think that the whole ^d system is overturned ^e in this case; for if it were granted that these things were spontaneously and *naturally* pleasant, ^f without any reference to the body, virtue and ^g knowledge would then be desirable *for their own sakes*, ^h which is far from being his meaning.

5. It is absurd to say, when men and beasts ⁱ are pervaded by this warmth, and ^k move and feel in consequence of it, that the universe is without sense, which

- | | |
|---|---|
| ^a he went before in age | ^c it said thus by him |
| ^t to be more ample | ^d <i>rationem</i> |
| ^u to me thinking of | ^e if the thing has itself so |
| ^x is wont to appear chiefly to | ^f though nothing should be re- |
| be considered | ferred |
| ^y desired | ^g the knowledge of things |
| ^z by giving and receiving fa- | ^h which he by no means wishes |
| vours | ⁱ are possessed |
| ^a by himself | ^k for that account are moved |
| ^b (as to) what is enquired often | and feel |

is pervaded by an entire, and pure, and free, and at ^l the same time, ^m most subtle and active heat; especially when that which is the heat of the universe is not moved ⁿ by agitation from elsewhere, or by any external impulse, but spontaneously and *of itself*.

PER with a neuter adjective.

Per is sometimes used poetically with a neuter adjective instead of an adverb, but not very often among the best authors.

1. While he ^o explains such things, a near shout *suddenly* breaks forth on the left.

2. Their swords were ^p not yet drawn, and there lay ^q between them so much room for war ^r as might suffice for a spear's cast, when the brightness of heaven *suddenly* began to grow dim, and thick darkness to succeed.

3. As the deep Ganges, rising *in silence* with his seven calm rivers.

4. The leader, keeping his looks ^s intently fixed on the Italian land, and tears *silently* flowing, moistened his cheeks.

PER, intensive.

Per, in composition with adjectives, often takes an intensive sense : as *gratus*, agreeable ;

^l the same

^m *acerrimo*

ⁿ being agitated by another

^o opens

^p *haud dum*

^q in the middle

^r as cast spears might suffice

to pass over

^s fixed intent

pergratus, *very* agreeable ; which sense, however, is referable to the nature of transition. Thus, *pergratus* is not only *agreeable*, but *agreeable throughout, through and through*, as we say, or *thoroughly* agreeable. In these cases it is often elegantly disjoined from its adjective by the intervention of another word.

1. You ^t will do *a very, I say, a very agreeable thing to me*, if you are diligent in this, as you are accustomed to be in those things which you know I wish particularly.

2. Our friend Crassus seems to me to describe the power of an orator, not according to the boundaries of the art, but according to ^u the almost unlimited compass of his own genius ; for ^x according to his sentiments, he hath given the orator the helm ^y of state affairs ; in which (respect) it seems *very strange to me*, Scævola, that you ^z should concur with him, since the senate hath often assented to you (when) speaking briefly, and without ^a studied grace, on matters of the greatest moment.

3. I received your letter on the 3d of the nones when I had arrived at my brother's (villa of) Laterium, and ^b having read it, I was ^a little comforted, which had not happened to me before, since my misfortunes. ^c I consider it of the *greatest* importance, that my strength of mind and ^d conduct should be approved by you.

^t will have done

^b it being read, I breathed a

^u the almost unlimited bounds little

^x by his opinion

^c I esteem it *to me of very*

^y of governing states

great importance

^z should concede this to him

^d action

^a *impolite*

*14

Per in composition retains its original notion of transition, or its secondary one of intensity, derived, as we have seen, from the former : as, *eo*, *to go* ; *pereo*, *to go through*, and so *pass away*, or *perish* : *maneo*, *to stay* ; *permaneo*, *to stay throughout*, or *continue* : *do*, *to give* ; *perdo*, *to give thoroughly*, and so *to give away without hopes of recall*, and so *to lose*. From these examples the student will easily collect the force of the preposition in other instances.

CHAPTER XVIII.

PONE.

THIS preposition, as well as *post*, for which it was anciently used, is evidently derived from the verb *pono*, and expresses the situation of a thing *behind* or *after* another in point of *place*; but is not used, like *post*, to signify the same relation in point of time. It is opposed to *ante*.

PONE, behind.

1. The Celtiberi remained quiet in their camp, because *they had no opportunity for fighting; only the cavalry went out to their 'post, that they might be ready, *if any movement was made on the part of the enemy. Both went out *behind* their camps to get forage and water, neither hindering the other.

2. His hands were bound *behind* his back; he was led out, a wretched spectacle, in tattered garments, many upbraiding him, no one pitying him. The deformity of his end took away all compassion.

3. Retire *behind* us.

* an opportunity of battle was * if any thing was moved by
not made the enemy
' station

Pone is often used adverbially.

1. The little Iulus ^h grasped my right hand, and follows his father with unequal steps. My wife follows *behind*.

2. Thus the whole animal was moved indeed, but without ⁱ regularity and at random, so as ^k to be carried about by six motions. For it was moved before and *behind*, to the right and left, upwards and downwards, sometimes here, sometimes there.

Pone is not compounded.

^h entwined himself on my right	ⁱ <i>immoderate</i>
hand	^k that it might be carried

CHAPTER XIX.

Post.

THIS preposition has the same origin and general signification as *pone*, but is used to express relations of time as well as place.

Post, *behind*, applied to place.

1. On a sudden the cavalry is seen *behind* their back.
2. He having set out from the camp at the first watch, having almost completed his march about daybreak, hid himself *behind* a mountain.
3. You lay hid *behind* the sedge bank.

Post, *after*, in point of time.

1. There is no evil in death ¹ that I need fear after death.
2. Begone, you fool, you are come too late, *after* the time.
3. I came to Brundisium on the 14th of the calends of May. That day your servants brought me letters from you, and ^m three days after that, other servants brought me other letters.
4. For since few have been found since ⁿ the creation

¹ that I may fear

ⁿ after the race of men (was)

^m after the third day of that day born

of man, who, without °any hope of reward, would expose their lives to the weapons of the enemy for the sake of their own country, do you think there will be any one who would expose himself to dangers for a foreign state, ° especially when no reward is proposed, but even forbidden ?

5. In the four hundredth year °after the building of the city, the thirty-fifth after its recovery from the Gauls, both consuls, being patricians, entered on their office ° after an interregnum, having ° taken the consulship from the plebeians ° after (they had enjoyed it) eleven years.

6. L. Lucretius Flavius, Sergius Sulpitius Camarinus, were made consuls ° after an interval of fifteen years.

Post is also often used adverbially.

POST, afterwards, after.

1. I therefore send Trebatius to you, and so send him ° as having at first thought to have sent him of my own accord, (but) *afterwards* at your invitation.

2. Now first ° take care that she bathes, then *afterwards* give her to drink what I ordered.

3. He blamed those things which the same Cæsar ° had conducted the year *after*, and many ° succeeding years, in Gaul.

In these cases *post* is said to be used adver-

° not only no reward being
proposed

° (after) that the Roman city
was built

° *ex*

° the consulship being taken
from the people

° after the eleventh year

° after the fifteenth year

° as I who thought he should
be sent

° *fac*

° had administered

° *deinceps*

bially; but perhaps it is still a preposition, *hæc* or *ea* being understood.

In the expressions, *multis post annis*, *longo post tempore*, &c. some grammarians affirm that *post* governs the ablative case; but it is rather used for *postea* here also, the ablatives depending upon the preposition *in* understood, q. d. *in multis annis postea*.

Post is joined with *ea* into the adverb *postea*, signifying *afterwards*, i. e. *after these things*; and with *quam* into the adverb *postquam*, signifying *after that*, or *when*. In the former case the sense does not pass on; in the latter, it always passes on to a verb following. In other words, the former expresses a *complete* or *absolute*, the latter an *unfinished* action.

POSTEA.

1. After the ^a disaster of Cannæ, the Roman people first ^b recovered themselves by the battle of Marcellus at Nola, and *afterwards* many prosperous events followed.

2. ^c A good while *afterwards*, a tempest began most vehemently to toss them, so that the master of the ship, who was also the pilot, fled into the boat, and from thence ^d endeavoured to guide the ship as well as he could by a rope, which, being tied to the stern, drew the boat fastened to it.

^a Cannensian calamity

^b raised up themselves

^c *aliquanto*

^d guided as far as he was able

POSTQUAM.

The eleventh day *after* I had left you, I wrote ^c this short letter, as I was going out of my villa before daylight.

Post is sometimes disjoined from *quam* by an intervening word.

I had no news (to send) that *happened after* I had given my letters to your freed man, Philogenes.

Post is sometimes combined both with *ea* and *quam* into one adverb, *posteaquam*.

^f *After* I had said this, such a groaning was made at the sight of the statue, and my mention of it, that it seemed to be placed in the senate house as a memorial of his crimes, not of his benefits.

In this case *quam* is often elegantly separated from *postea* by the intervention of *vero*.

1. *But after* I had undertaken and conducted great commands, so that I thought ^g I had nothing higher to acquire either in point of honour or glory, I indeed never thought myself superior to you, but hoped that I was made your equal.

2. *But after* you had set out I wish you would remember what I did concerning you in the senate, what I said in the public assemblies, what letters I sent you.

^c *hoc literularum*

^f which after I had said

^g that nothing (more) was to be acquired by me to honour

Post is said to have the comparative *posterior*, and superlative *postremus*, but these rather belong to the adjective *posterus*.

Post, in composition, takes the sense of *behind*, as *pono*, to *place*; *postpono*, to *place behind*, or *postpone*: or implies *inferiority*, as *habeo*, to *have*, or *esteem*; *posthabeo*, to *esteem less*.

CHAPTER XX.

PRÆTER.

THIS preposition, in its most general signification, implies *exclusion*, and is derived from *præ*, as *inter* from *in*.

PRÆTER, *except*, or *but*.

1. I see that you have no friend ^h among the consulars *but* Hortensius and Lucullus; the rest are ⁱ secretly indisposed to you, or openly offended.

2. He was condemned by all the votes *but* one.

3. There is no servant of this name in Elis, *except* yourself.

In this sense the accusative case is often understood, and *præter* appears to be used adverbially, though in fact it is not.

1. And ^h among the Greeks themselves, certain intimacies are to be carefully guarded against, *except* of a very few persons, who are truly worthy of Greece.

^h out of

vourably, partly undissemblingly

ⁱ partly more obscurely unfavourably.

2. He was ¹ altogether a despiser of religions, *except* only ^m of the Syrian goddess.

PRÆTER, *besides*.

Hence it easily signifies *besides*, or *exclusively of*, to say nothing of.

1. He said that Scipio ⁿ had so much authority, that he could not only freely express what he approved, but in a great measure guide and direct him (Pompey) when ^o wrong; and that he commanded the army in his own name, so that, *besides* this authority, he had power to compel (him); which if he did, that all ^p would acknowledge they owed the tranquillity of Italy, the peace of the provinces, and the safety of the empire to him alone.

2. These things, however, were done slowly and leisurely, as in prosperity. Their ^q misfortune, *besides* the ^r natural activity of their minds forbade the Romans to delay.

3. Besides, to say nothing of the danger of a tempestuous and unknown sea, who, ^s leaving Asia, Africa, or Italy, would seek Germany, ^t unsightly in its appearance, rude in its climate, dismal in its cultivation and aspect, ^u if it were not his country.

¹ *usque quaque*

^m of the Syrian goddess alone

ⁿ was of that authority

^o erring

^p would refer as received

^q fortune

^r the industry implanted in their minds

^s Asia, Africa, or Italy being left

^t *informem terris*

^u *nisi si . . . sit*

PRÆTER, *by the side of, or along.*

From signifying *besides*, *præter* easily passes into the sense of *along*, or *by the side of*.

1. The next day the army was led *along* the Palus Caralitis.

2. ^γ When they had passed the river by the bridge (now) finished, ^z the priests of Cybele met them as they were marching *along* the bank from Pessinus, with their insignia, foretelling, in fanatic strains, that the goddess would give the Romans a way ^a to war and victory.

3. Fulvius, having attacked the Apuan Ligurians from Pisa, with the second and fourth legion, reduced them to surrender, and ^b having embarked them on shipboard, to the number of 7000, sent them *by* the shore of the Tuscan sea to Naples.

Hence *præter* signifies *before*, or *in sight of*.

1. In the meantime Apronius asked for a supper and ^c wine; and his servants, who were of the same ^d habits as their master, and born in the same rank and condition, brought all these things *before* the eyes of Lollius.

2. The machine, suspended and nodding (over them), caused great alarm, which, being suddenly let down, one or more of the enemy were ^e carried aloft *before* the faces

^γ to them having passed

^z *galli matris magnæ*

^a of

^b sent them received into a surrender, and placed in ships

^c cups

^d morals

^e being carried aloft were poured

out within the camp, the weight being turned

of their friends, and tossed within the camp by a turn of the lever.

PRÆTER, *beyond, or above.*

From the sense of exclusion, *præter* easily comes to signify *beyond, or above.*

1. He is himself too harsh, ^f *beyond* reason and justice.
2. The cruelty of Phalaris is ^s renowned *above* all others.
3. Was not Aristides expelled his country for this reason, because he was ^h too just ?
4. More has happened to you than I wished. For ⁱ in truth I never wished that you should lose an army. Even that has happened *beyond* my wishes, but very much to ^k my inclination.
5. With regard to what most young men do, namely, ^l turning their mind to some pursuit, to keep horses or ^m hounds, or to (attend) philosophers, he ⁿ inclined to none of these particularly *above* the rest, and yet to all moderately.

PRÆTER, *contrary to.*

From signifying *beyond, præter* also comes to signify *contrary to.*

1. I received three letters from you ^o on the fifth of

^f beyond what is equal and good	^k out of my will
^s ennobled	^l so that they join their mind
^h above measure just	^m dogs for hunting
ⁱ mehercule	ⁿ studied none of these
	^o before the fifth day

the calends of December, one ^p dated the ^a eighth of the calends of November, in which you expect ^r me to wait with fortitude for the calends of January, and ^t mention at length ^t what you think encouraging respecting the zeal of Lentulus, the good will of Metellus, the whole plans of Pompey. In your other letter, *contrary* to your custom, you do not ^u mention the day of writing.

2. Of all these (methods) none causes greater laughter than that which is *contrary* to expectation, of which there are innumerable examples. (For instance) even that of Appius the elder, who ^x when they were debating in the senate about the common land, and the Thorian law, and Lucilius was (hard) pressed by those who said that the common fields ^y were overrun by his cattle — “That cattle,” says he, “does not belong to Lucilius: you are mistaken: he appeared to defend Lucilius: I think it free cattle, it feeds where it pleases.”

Præter, in composition, signifies either *ulterior transition*, as *eo*, *to go*; *prætereo*, *to go beyond*, or *pass by*: or *omission*, as *mitto*, *to send*; *prætermitto*, *to omit sending*, or *to neglect*.

^p given	^t what you think belongs to
^a before the eighth day	hope
^r that I should expect with a	^u <i>adscribis diem</i>
brave mind	^x when it was treated in the
^y <i>perscribis</i>	senate
	^y <i>depasci</i>

CHAPTER XXI.

PROPE.

THIS preposition is perhaps rather an adverb, being in fact the neuter gender of the obsolete adjective *propis*, the comparative and superlative of which remain in *propior* and *proximus*. When *prope* is used as a preposition, it really governs its accusative by the force of *ad* or *apud* understood, in proof of which we may observe that it is frequently joined with the preposition *a*, governing an ablative. It expresses vicinity or approach, and is applied to space and time.

PROPE, *near, almost at.*

1. It is most agreeable to me that my manner of life and habits ^a should be so esteemed by you, that you should, in the first place, take a house, so that you may not only live *near* me, but absolutely with me, and in the next place make such haste ^a to get into it.

2. I wish to visit a person ^b whom you do not know. ^c He is sick, a long way off, on the other side the Tiber, *near* the gardens of Cæsar.

^a esteemed of so much (value) ^b not known to you

^a to migrate (there)

^c *cubat*

3. ^d The soldiery not liking this, had *almost* come to a mutiny when some horsemen who had gone out, seized under the very walls ^f some stragglers of the Cremonenses.

PROPE, *near, about*, applied to time.

1. I suppose that I shall be at Laodicea *about* the calends of August: I shall be there a very few days, while the money is collected which is due to me by the public ^g composition.

PROPE, used adverbially.

Prope is often used without a case, in the sense of *near*, or *almost*, and is then to be considered as an adverb, especially when joined with the preposition *a*.

1. You, my father, have yourself prescribed an end to these things: the time ^h is *almost* come when I ⁱ must live in compliance with another's manners; suffer me now, in the meantime, to live after my own.

2. That you are extremely anxious and afflicted with peculiar grief for the public calamities, many daily ^k inform us. ^l Though I am by no means surprised at this, and recognize it as my own (feeling), yet I grieve that you, who are endowed with *almost* singular wisdom, should not be more delighted with your own advantages than concerned ^m for others misfortunes.

^d the soldiers, bearing this ill, ⁱ it must be lived by me in a
it was almost come to a sedition strange manner

^f wandering

^k bring us (word)

^g permutation

^l which, though I by no means

^h is near at hand

wonder at

^m labour for foreign evils

3. The Roman legions, and the Prætor Fulvius, were about Herdonea. ⁿ When news was brought there that the enemy was approaching, ^o they were very *near* tearing up their standards, and going to battle without the command of the general.

PROPE A, *near*, or *close to*.

1. The war was then in Italy, *so near to* Sicily, yet not in Sicily.

2. Cato, burning with a hatred of Carthage, ^p one day brought ^q an early ripe fig from that province into the senate house, and shewing it the senators, "I ask you," says he, "how long you think ^r this fruit has been gathered from the tree." When all agreed that it was fresh; "yet know," said he, "^s that three days ago it was gathered at Carthage, *so near* our walls we have the enemy." Upon which the third Punic war was immediately undertaken.

Prope is often used thus with *abesse*.

1. Were you consul when my house was set on fire on the Palatine Hill, not by accident, ^u but by incendiaries at your instigation? Was there ever any great fire in this city at which the consul ^x did not lend his assistance? But you, at that very time, sat in the house of your mother-in-law, *close to mine*, which you had set open to

ⁿ where, when it was brought

^r when

^o it was *almost* done, that the standards being torn up they should go to battle without order of the prætor

^p *hanc pomum*

^q *ante diem tertium*

^s fires being thrown in, you instigating

^p on a certain day

^x *non subveniret*

^q *præcocem ficum*

^y receive the plunder of mine, not the extinguisher, but the author of the conflagration.

2. Furthermore, physicians do not approve ^z that state of bodily health ^a which is preserved by continual attention. It is ^b not enough not to be sick, I would have a man strong, and ^c in spirits, and alert. He is *not far from* sickness, in whom nothing but ^d being well is to be commended.

Prope is not compounded.

^y to exhaust mine	^b too little
^a that health in the body	^c <i>letum</i>
^a which happens by anxiety of mind	^d <i>sola sanitas</i>

CHAPTER XXII.

PROPTER.

THIS preposition is derived from *prope*, as *inter* and *præter* from *in* and *præ*, and has, in the first instance, the same general signification of contiguity, but perhaps in a somewhat more limited sense, signifying *juxta-position*.

PROPTER, *near*, or *by*, i. e. *by the side of*.

1. We sat down in a little meadow *by* the statue of Plato.

2. When there was a law among the Lacedæmonians that if the contractor did not furnish victims for a certain sacrifice, (the offence) should be capital; he who had contracted, when the day of sacrifice approached, began to drive the victims into the city from the country. At this time the river Eurotas, which flows *by* Lacedæmon, was rendered so full and violent by * sudden storms, that the victims † could not possibly be got over that way.

3. There are many Vulcans. The first-born of Cœlus, from whom and Minerva, (they say) that Apollo (was born), ‡ whom ancient historians have made the tutelar

* storms suddenly stirred up
could by no means

† in whose protection ancient
historians have wished Athens

god of Athens: the second born in the Nile, Opas; as the Egyptians call him, whom ^h they will have to be the guardian of Egypt: the third, of Jupiter and Juno, who is said to have presided over ⁱ the smithy at Lemnus; the fourth the son of Mænalius, who possessed those islands *near* Sicily which are called Vulcanian.

4. Where is Artotrogus? Here he is; he stands *by the side of* a brave and fortunate man, and (one) of princely beauty, ^k and a warrior too.

PROPTER, *on account of, for, i. e. for the sake of, or by reason of.*

As that which is contiguous to any thing may produce an effect on it, hence *propter* signifies the *cause* or *reason* of a thing or action.

1. Do not be ^lalarmed if you hear that I have retreated, ^m in case Cæsar should come towards me; for I can neither make a camp, *on account of* the season of the year and ⁿ the spirit of the soldiers, nor is it expedient to collect my forces from all the towns.

2. Will you alone not see things which are ^o plain, who *by* the acuteness of your mind can see through things (that are) most obscure? Will you alone not understand that you ^p gain nothing by daily complaints? Will you not understand that your troubles are (thus) doubled, which your wisdom requires you ^q to alleviate?

^h *volunt*

ⁱ *fabricæ*

^k *tum*

^l moved

^m if by chance

ⁿ the minds

^o open

^p *proficere*

^q to elevate

3. I have heard these things from old men, but was never induced ^rto believe them; and I suppose this suspicion arose *for* this reason, because Fannius was esteemed ^aa moderate orator.

4. I ^tsee you are concerned for Tiro, whom I, for my part, (although ^uhe is of wonderful service to me in my business and studies of all kinds when he is well,) yet would rather have him well *for the sake of* his ^xaccomplishments and modesty, than for my own advantage.

Propter is sometimes used as an adverb without a case, or rather the case is understood.

1. Pass ^ystraight up this street; when you have come there, ^zthere is a hill to go down; hurry down this: afterwards there is a chapel ^aon this side; there is an alley *near* (it).

2. He will see her, he will speak with her; he will be ^bin the same house; he will sometimes take his ^cmeals with her; he will sometimes sleep *by her side*.

Propter is not compounded, except with *ea*, into the adverb *propterea*.

^r that I might believe	^x humanity
^a in the moderate orators	^y upwards by this straight
^t that there is a care to you re- specting Tiro	street
^u he affords wonderful utilities to me in every kind of my busi- ness and studies	^z <i>clivus deorsum versum est</i> ^a at this hand ^b in <i>unis ædibus</i> ^c food

CHAPTER XXIII.

SECUNDUM.

THIS preposition is the neuter gender of the ordinal adjective *secundus*, which itself comes from *sequor*; and in its general signification implies the notion of *following after* something which has gone before. It probably governs its case as a verbal derivative, rather than by the preposition *post* being understood.

SECUNDUM, *after, next to.*

1. Piety and sanctity will render the gods ^dpropitious; but next, and *after* the gods, men can be most useful to men.

2. In this solitude ^e I am free from all conversation; and when I have ^f buried myself in a deep and rough wood in the morning, I do not come out of it till the evening. *Next to* ^g your company, nothing is more agreeable to me than solitude.

3. In (oratorical) action, the look prevails *next to* the voice; and that is governed by the eyes.

4. *Next to this*, I ask you whether you kept your pro-

^d appeased

^f thrust myself into

^e I am without the conversation of all

^g you

mise in this respect ? ^h Whether you were ever hindered from calling an assembly and proposing a law, ⁱ by knowing that on ^k that day (augural) observations were taken of the heavens.

SECUNDUM, *near*, or *behind*.

From the signification of *next after*, it easily signifies *behind* or *near*.

1. ^l About ten o'clock at night Publius Posthumius came to me, and told me that M. Marcellus, our colleague, had been stabbed after supper time with a dagger by his friend P. Magius Cilo, and had received two wounds, one in the stomach, the other in the head *behind* the ear, but ^m that there were hopes of his life.

2. Heavens, Sceparnio, ⁿ what a multitude of men is there *by* the shore.

3. They feed in ^o unfrequented lawns, and *near* full rivers.

SECUNDUM, *according to*.

As he who follows after another goes in the same direction, hence *secundum* signifies *after*, or *according to*.

1. I will shew that this Gavius, who, you say, was a spy, was cast by you into ^p the stone quarries at Syra-

^h whether at any time it brought you delay that you should not call

ⁱ because you knew

^k that it was observed (*servatum esse*) concerning the heaven

^l *circa* hora decima

^m that he hoped that he might live

ⁿ what is that of men

^o empty

^p *lautumias*

cuse; and I will not shew that from the letters of the Syracusans only, that you may not say that because there is some Gavius mentioned in the letters, I invent this, and chuse the name that I may be able to shew this is the very man; but I will produce witnesses *according to your own choice*, who will affirm that this very man was thrown by you into the stone-quarries at Syracuse.

2. These (gentlemen) did not know you : when I had shewed them your manners, and praised you ^a as your actions and virtues deserved, I obtained my request.

3. All things which happen *according to nature* are to be esteemed ^a good. But what is so much *according to nature* as for old men to die, which same (event) happens to youth ^a against the will and inclination of nature.

SECUNDUM, *in favour of.*

As that which is done *according to a person's wishes or direction*, is supposed to be done in his favour, *secundum* also signifies *in favour of*; and in this sense it is often used in juridical proceedings.

1. Clodius suddenly ^a mounts (the rostra) to make the speech which Appius permitted him. He tells the people that the pontifices had decreed ^a *in his favour*, and that I was endeavouring to get possession by force;

^a *according to your actions and virtues.*

^a *in the good*

^a *nature opposing and resisting*

^a *ascends into the assembly which Appius had given him*

^a *according to him*

he exhorts them to follow him and Appius, and defend their own (temple of) Liberty.

2. The cause of the Buthrotians was brought before the consuls; the decree of Cæsar was recited, and many ^u grants of Cæsar's besides were produced. The consuls decreed, according to the ^x meaning of his intention *in favour* of the Buthrotians. ^y They appointed Plancus (to carry the decree into effect).

3. The victory being published, two legions, after this beginning of the war ^z *in favour* of Vespasian's party, with Vedius Aquila their lieutenant, came ^a with alacrity to Patavium.

4. The next morning, when he had got up much earlier than he had ever done before, he orders the judges to be summoned; when he finds that Heraclius ^b is not in court, he begins to compel them to condemn him in his absence. They admonish him, ^c if he pleases, ^d to abide by his own regulation, and not compel them to give judgment respecting an absent person *in favour* of one present, before ten o'clock. They obtain this.

Secundum is not compounded.

^u *libelli*

^a cheerful

^x from the sentence of his design.

^b is not present

^c if it seems (good) to him

^y they gave Plancus

^d that he would use his own

^z according to the Flaviani

institution

CHAPTER XXIV.

SECUS.

THIS preposition is obsolete, having been superseded by *secundum*, of the same origin; as an adverb it frequently occurs, but in an almost diametrically opposite sense, signifying *diversity* or *opposition*. So that we may consider the adverb as a different word, and of different etymology, from *seco*, to *cut*, or *divide*; on which account it does not come properly within our notice under the head of prepositions.

CHAPTER XXV.

SUPRA.

THIS preposition is nothing but the ablative feminine of the adjective *superus*, following the analogy of *citra*, *contra*, *infra*, &c. (See CITRA.) It implies a situation more elevated than that in which the speaker or thing spoken of is supposed to be.

SUPRA, *above, higher than, over.*

1. Below there is nothing but what is liable to ^e mortality and decay, except the souls given by the gods to mankind. *Above* the moon, all things are eternal.

2. For the same reason the sea, though it is *higher than* the earth, yet seeking the centre of the earth, ^fis equally collected to a level, and never is spread abroad, or overflows.

3. I will carry on war with all power which seeks to be *above* the laws.

4. A dark storm stood *over* my head, bringing gloom and tempest.

Note. This expression *supra caput*, is used as a phrase to signify *exceedingly*.

* mortal and frail

^f *conglobatur æquabiliter*

1. Behold Catienus, a man *exceedingly* ^s contemptible and sordid, yet of equestrian rank ; even he shall be appeased.

SUPRA, *beyond*.

Hence, as *supra* signifies something *above* ourselves, or the object we speak of, it comes to signify something *beyond* our reach.

1. ^h They are passionate *beyond* measure, and being injured, they infuse venom by their stings.

2. The fourth and highest degree is that of those who are born wise and good, in whom ⁱ right reason and consistency is innate from the beginning, which must be thought ^k *beyond* the lot of man, and attributed to God.

3. The man ^l whom vanity leads to dress and perfume himself *beyond* his means, whom the importunate hunger and thirst after money, whom the shame and ^m dread of poverty possesses, his wealthy friend, ⁿ often ten times more vicious than himself, hates and abhors.

SUPRA, *more than*.

As that which is *beyond*, exceeds, hence *supra* is used for *more than*.

1. Let him who loves the nine Muses drink thrice three cups ^o rapt in his poetic fury ; ^p the Graces, guarding against quarrels, forbid us to drink *more than* three.

2. On that day, *more than* 20,000 of the Carthaginians and their allies were slain, almost an equal number

^s light

^m flight

^h there is anger to them

ⁿ often more furnished with

ⁱ right and constant reason

ten vices

^k *beyond* a man

^o *attonitus vates*

^l whom glory clothes and
anoints *beyond* his strength

^p the grace fearing strifes.
(*Gen. plur.*)

were made prisoners, together with 133 military standards, and eleven elephants.

SUPRA, adverbially.

Supra is often used adverbially, or at least without its case being expressed, in each of the above senses.

1. To my mind those ancients appear to have comprehended much more in their minds, and seen much farther ^q than the quickness of our understandings can discern; for ^r they maintained, that all these things which (are) *above* and below, are one system, and held together by one power and one consent of nature.

2. You give your money, you receive grapes, chickens, eggs, a cask of strong ^s wine, by this means then you gradually purchase the farm, bought (originally) for three hundred thousand sesterces, or even *more than* (that).

3. The ^t good nature, virtue, love of Piso towards us all is so great, that nothing ^u can *surpass it*.

Note. When *supra* is thus put adverbially, it is often followed by *quam*.

1. Livy is eloquent in his harangues *beyond what* can be told.

2. The *aspera arteria*, so it is called by the physicians, has its ^x orifice joined to the roots of the tongue, a little *higher than* the stomach is joined to the tongue.

Supra, in composition, signifies *above*, or *beyond*, as dico, *to say*; supradico, *to mention above*; scribo, *to write*; suprascribo *to write above*.

^q than as much as

^r who

^s temeti

^t humanity

^u can be *beyond* it

^x ostium

CHAPTER XXVI.

TRANS.

THIS preposition is said to be derived from *πέραν*, the *p* being changed into *t*, as in *studium*, from *σπουδή*; it must be confessed this is not a very plausible derivation, though the signification of the two words is very similar, *trans* signifying a situation *on the other side*, or *beyond* a certain limit or barrier. It is thus opposed to *cis*, as Gallia Transpadana, and Transalpina, Gaul on the *other side* the Po or Alps, in opposition to Gallia Cispadana or Cisalpina, Gaul on *this side* the Po or Alps.

TRANS, *over, across, beyond.*

1. They change their climate, not their mind, who
 ' hurry *across* the sea.

2. If shew and *popularity make a man fortunate,
 let us buy a slave who * may prompt names to us, may
 jog our left side, and force us to stretch our right hand
 across the loads (in our way).

' run

* may dictate

* favour

3. Love leads them *beyond* Gargarus, and *beyond* the sounding Ascanius; they climb over mountains, and swim across rivers.

4. Do you think it would have been advantageous to M. Crassus, ^b when he was flourishing in the ^c height of his wealth and fortune, to know that he was disgracefully and ignominiously to perish, his son Publius being slain, and his army destroyed *on the other side of* the Euphrates.

5. ^d When Clodius could not prevail upon that illustrious and brave man, T. Pacavius, a Roman knight, to sell him an island in the Pretian lake, on a sudden he carried timber, lime, hewn stones, and ^e implements, in boats, to the island, and did not hesitate to build a house *on another man's land*, while the owner was looking on ^f from *the opposite shore*.

Trans, in composition, has the same signification as out of it, as *eo*, *to go*; *transeo to pass over*: *grādior, to step*; *transgredior, to step beyond*, or *transgress*: *adigo, to drive*; *transadigo, to pierce through*. It sometimes drops its two final letters before other consonants, as *do, to give*; *trado, to give over to another*, and so *to deliver*: *no, to swim*; *trano, to swim over*: *jacio, to throw*; *trajicio, to throw across*.

^b then when

^c the greatest riches and fortunes

^d when he had not obtained from

^e arms, (and perhaps strictly

so to be taken, Clodius intending to resist opposition by force)

^f *in alieno*

^g *across* the bank

CHAPTER XXVII.

VERSUS OR VERSUM.

THIS preposition marks the tendency or direction of an object. It is, in fact, only the participle of the verb *verto*, signifying the direction *towards* which the thing or person spoken of is *turned*, and is frequently used with the preposition *ad*, or *in* ; with the former of which it also combines into one preposition, *adversus* or *adversum*. Indeed, when it appears used alone, one of these prepositions is probably understood after it, unless it be said, like *secundum*, to govern the case of its verb ; but there is this material difference between them, that *secundum* comes from the active verb *sequor*, *versus* from the passive *vector* : it is better, therefore, after this word, to understand the preposition *ad*, or *in*. Though called a preposition, which it is in point of grammatical order of construction, yet in speaking or writing, it is always placed *after* its case.

VERSUS, VERSUM, *towards*.

1. In the beginning of the civil war, when you went to Cæsar, *towards* Brundisium, you came to me to my
^h Formian villa.

^h *Formianum*

2. In the second Punic war did not Flaminius, then a second time consul, neglect the signs of future events ⁱ with the greatest disaster to the state? ^k For when he had performed the lustration of the army, having moved his camp *towards* Arretium, and was leading his legions against Hannibal, both himself and his horse suddenly fell down before the statue of Jupiter Stator without any cause; nor did he take that ^l for a warning, the sign having been given him, ^m as they who understood it thought, that he might not engage in battle.

VERSUS, VERSUM, with AD OR IN.

In this case it must be considered as an adverb, or rather as a participle, and is disjoined from the *ad* by the intervening word which it governs.

1. When Numa was sent for, as Romulus had obtained the kingdom by founding the city ⁿ under the direction of the augurs, he wished the gods to be consulted concerning himself also. Then being conducted to the citadel by the augur, to whom, ^o on account of the honour, that priesthood was public and perpetual, he sat upon a stone *turned towards* the south. The augur took his seat at his left hand, with his head veiled, holding in his right hand his crooked staff without a knot, which they have called a lituus. Then ^p having taken his view towards the city and country, he prayed to the gods, ^q he marked out the quarters from east to

ⁱ with the greatest slaughter of
^k who when his army, being
 purified by lustration (*lustrato*),
 he had moved his camp
^l for religion

^m as it appeared to the skilful
ⁿ *augurato*
^o *ergo*
^p his prospect being taken
^q he determined the regions

west, and called those on his right hand the south, on his left the north. He determined (also) in his mind a (certain) ^r mark opposite him, as far as his eyes ^s could carry him. Then having shifted his lituus into his left hand, his right being placed on the head of Numa, he thus prayed; "O father Jupiter, if it be the ^t will of heaven that this Numa, whose head I hold, should be king of Rome, (I beseech) that thou wouldst ^u manifest certain signs (of it) within those limits which I have made." Then ^x he mentioned in words ^y the auspicious signs he wished to be sent; which being given, Numa was declared king, and came down from the ^z place of observation.

2. After Antony had come with his army, Catiline (attempted) to make his way through the mountains; sometimes moved his camp towards the city, sometimes ^a towards Gaul.

3. In the meantime Metellus, ^b while most hotly engaged, heard a hostile shout in his rear; ^c upon this, turning round his horse, he perceived that the flight ^d was directed *towards* him, which circumstance convinced him it was his own people.

VERSUS, adverbially, without the preposition.

Versus is also sometimes used adverbially or participially without the preposition *in* or *ad*, and joined with *quoquo* or *sursum*.

^r a signal

^s could carry the sight

^t *fas*

^u *adclarassis*

^x *pereget verbis*

^y the auspices

^a the temple

^b *in versus*

^c while he carried on the affair
most keenly

^d afterwards

^e was made

1. Vercingetorix is saluted king by his countrymen : he sends embassies ^eevery where, and entreats them to remain in ^ftheir allegiance.

2. The same account is (to be given) of those (things) which are ^sthe ornaments, and as it were ^hthe embellishments of a speech : as when words are doubled or repeated, or are placed ⁱwith a slight variation ; or when the sentence is often ^kbegun by the same word, or ended in the same, ^lor both begun and ended alike ; or when the same word, being repeated, is added (at the beginning), or the same word is referred to the end ; or (when) one word ^mis repeatedly used in a different sense ; or when the words either end in the same case, or in the same ⁿtermination ; ^oor when contrary words are used in many opposite senses ; ^por when we gradually *ascend to a climax* in our expressions ; or when, leaving out the conjunctions, many things are spoken without ^qconnexion ; or when passing over something we shew why we do it ; or when we correct, ^rand as it were reprove ourselves ; or when there is any exclamation of admiration or complaint ; or when the case of the same noun is often changed.

Versus is not otherwise compounded.

^e <i>quoquo</i> versus	^m is continually placed not in
^f their faith	the same meaning
^s the luminaries	ⁿ either fall or end alike
^h the insignia	^o when contraries are related
ⁱ slightly changed	in contrary manners
^k led by	^p when it is gradually returned
^l or thrown into the same, or	towards <i>upwards</i>
into both	^q disjointedly
	^r as if reproving

CHAPTER XXVIII.

ULTRA.

THIS preposition is a contracted ablative, like *citra*, *extra*, &c., from the old adjective *ulter*, whose comparative and superlative remain in *ulterior* and *ultimus*, and is itself derived from another obsolete word, *uls*. It is referred to place, time, and degree, and in all cases signifies something *beyond*, or exceeding the limit of the object spoken of. (See *CITRA*.)

ULTRA, *beyond*, referred to place.

1. In my Sabine wood, while I was singing of my Lalage, and carelessly wandering *beyond* its limits, a wolf fled from me, unarmed (as I was).

2. The little villa of Cotta, ^a as you say you do not know it, is beyond ^t the villa of Silius, which I suppose you know, very dirty and very small; there is no land; ^u enough room for a pigstye, (but) nothing to that which I wish to have.

^a because you deny that you ^u enough of place for the swine
know it concern

^t the Silian villa

K

ULTRA, *beyond*, referred to time.

1. I complain that you are absent *beyond* the promised time.
2. I should not advise a dancing-master to be kept ^x *beyond* the years of boyhood, nor long in them.

ULTRA, *beyond*, referred to degree.

1. ^y The doctrine and language of the Peripatetics must be thought effeminate and ^z weak, who maintain that the minds (of men) must necessarily ^a be subject to perturbation; but they use a certain limit, *beyond* which they ought not to go.

2. Nothing is worse than those who, having advanced some little (way) *beyond* their ^b first elements, ^c have assumed to themselves a false persuasion of their learning.

Ultra is used also adverbially, in the same senses.

ULTRA, *beyond* or *farther*, applied to space.

1. ^d I will obey you, and will explain what you wish ^e as far as I am able. Not yet like the Pythian Apollo, (so) that what I shall say shall be sure and fixed; but ^f as an humble ordinary individual ^g seeking probabilities by

^x By me the dancing-master (*palestricus*) will not be retained *beyond* puerile years. (Note. *Palestricus* is not exactly a dancing-master, but one who taught graceful carriage)

^y the reason and speech

^z enervated

^a be perturbed

^b first letters

^c have put upon themselves

^d *geram morem*

^e *ut*

^f as one little man out of

many

^g following

conjecture. For ^h I have no means of going *farther*, than to perceive verisimilitudes.

2. That is long, which is lengthened out by many words or sentences ⁱ *beyond* what is sufficient.

ULTRA, *beyond* or *longer*, applied to time.

1. This speech at last inflamed their minds; and having renewed their shout, as if they had ^k been suddenly changed, they rushed against the enemy with such vehemence, that they could be ^l resisted no *longer*.

2. Under these consuls Fidenæ was besieged, Crustumeria taken, Præneste revolted to the Romans from the Latins, and the Latin war, which had been some years ^m gathering, was no *longer* delayed.

ULTRA, *farther*, *beyond*, applied to degree.

1. Our friend Brutus sent me his speech which he made in the assembly at the capitol, and asked me to correct it ⁿ freely, before he published it. The speech is written most elegantly in its words and sentences, (so) that nothing can (go) *beyond* it.

2. You ought to be contented if probable things are said; for it is fit to remember, both that I who speak am a man, and you who judge; (so) that, if probable things are said, you should require nothing *farther*.

Ultra is not compounded.

^h I have not whither I can go	^l sustained
farther, than that I should see	^m <i>gliscens</i>
ⁱ <i>ultra quam</i>	ⁿ <i>nec ambitiose</i>
^k made other (men)	

CHAPTER XXIX.

USQUE.

THIS word is hardly to be considered as a preposition ; it is more properly an adverb joined with *ad* or *a*, and when it is said to govern an accusative case of a proper name, the preposition *ad* is, in fact, understood. It implies a certain continuation of time or place, of which the object mentioned forms the limit.

USQUE, *as far as*.

1. He is come to take her away with him, for he lives at Miletus. What ! ° to take the virgin away with him ? So it is. I beseech you, *so far as* Miletus.

2. My friend Appius, when he ^P saw I was coming, went *as far as* Tarsus from Laodicea.

USQUE, adverbially.

Usque is used adverbially, either alone or with various prepositions, especially *a* and *ad*, and frequently in these cases serves only to mark the continuation of space or time, up to *the very limit* and boundary.

° that he may take

^P saw me approach

USQUE, *even, as far as, very, till.*

1. I never ^a saw a worse matched contest than that which there was to-day between us; we were both *so exceedingly wearied*, I with ^r being beaten, he with beating me.—SY. By your own fault.—SA. What could I do.—SY. ^s You should have complied with the young man.—SA. How could I better, ^t when I surrendered *even* my face to him.

USQUE, *all but, almost.*

Hence from the notion of going to the extreme, it signifies what in English may be rendered by *all but*, or *almost*.

What is the matter with you? Do you ask? Ctesipho has *all but* killed me and that singing girl with his fists.

USQUE, *continually, always.*

From the notion of continuation when applied to time, *usque* signifies *continually, perpetually*.

1. I shall *always* take an interest in what you do, so long as I know what you are doing.

2. I was an exile, and I sought repose, not fame, that my mind might not be *for ever* intent on its own misfortunes.

Sometimes *usque* is doubled in this sense.

Though you bark at me *for ever and ever*, and attack

^a a contest compared more un- ^s it was fit to have obeyed (*morem gestum*)
justly
^r *vapulando* ^t who

me with your impudent snarls, I am determined to deny you that fame which you seek hereafter in my books.

USQUE with AD.

1. If I find you attempt any deceit now in this marriage, ^uso as to prevent it, or ^xthat you wish to shew how clever you are in this matter, ^yI will send you to the mill, Davus, when you have been flogged *to* death.

2. ^zContinual bad news came to me from my brother Quintus, from the nones of June *till the very* day before the calends of September.

USQUE with A.

1. These are the men whom the senate lately decreed ^ashould be held as enemies to the state. In this ^bvessel did they sail to all the enemies of the Roman people, *even from* Dianium, which is in Spain, to Sinope, which is in Pontus.

2. It is an old opinion, derived *even from* the heroic ages, and confirmed by the consent of the Roman people, and of all nations, that there exists among mankind a certain divination or ^cprescience and presentiment of future events.

USQUE with various prepositions, SUB, E, ANTE, EXTRA, IN, TRANS.

1. When Libra has made the hours of day and sleep

^u by which (means) it may less be	^x bad, nor varied messengers
^x that it should be shewn	^x should be had in the number
^y I will surrender you unto	of the enemies
the grinding-house, having been	^b <i>navigio</i>
cut with stripes	^c presentiment and knowledge

equal, and now divides the world between light and darkness, work your bullocks, ye (husband)-men, sow barley in the fields *as late as till* the last shower of the untractable ^d winter solstice.

2. Here, order those to come out quickly whom I commanded. — Come you here. This woman comes *all the way from Æthiopia*.

3. The Feriæ Latinæ detained the Roman consuls and prætors ^e *so late as till* the fifth of the kalends of May.

4. Demetrius, the ^f naturalist, tells us a remarkable (story) of a panther; that one lying in the middle of the road (as if) ^g to look for a man, appeared suddenly to the father of one Philinus, ^h a student in philosophy; that he began to retreat through fear, but that the beast rolled herself around him, ⁱ manifestly fawning on him, and ^k afflicted with great grief, which could be understood even in a panther. ^l She had whelped, ^m and her young ones had fallen into a pit a great way off. First of all (he felt) it was the part of compassion not to fear; next, (his business) to pay attention to her; and having followed her ⁿ where she led him, by gently fastening her claws in his garment, as soon as he understood the cause of her grief, and also the ^o purchase of his own safety, he took out her whelps, and he was led by her and them attending him, *even beyond* the deserts.

^d *brumæ*

^e *usque ante*

^f *physicus*

^g by the desire of a man

^h a follower of wisdom

ⁱ not doubtfully

^k *sese conflictantem*

^l *facta erat*

^m her young having fallen

ⁿ where she dragged his garment, by a light casting in of her claws

^o reward

5. This does not avail *quite so far*, as that I should have given him a kindness.

6. Nævius is removed from the court-yards of Licinius, and the assembly of auctioneers, into Gaul, and is transported *even beyond* the Alps.

USQUE with various adverbs.

Usque is also used with various adverbs, especially with *adeo*, *dum*, and *quaque*, *eo*, and *quo*, in which case it is generally put after the pronoun, and still retains the same signification, denoting the utmost extent of boundary.

USQUE with ADEO, *so very far, so greatly.*

1 For my part, I do not envy you, I rather wonder; there is on all sides *so great* a disturbance in the country.

2. Why do you *torture me*? Hear this; he never desisted urging me to tell my father that I would *marry*; he (ceased not) to persuade, to entreat me *so exceedingly*, *that* at last he drove me to it.

USQUE DUM, *as long as.*

1. Let him confess what cannot be denied, that he, a private man, kept the leaders of the pirates alive and safe at his house, after he had returned to Rome, *as long as* I allowed him.

2. *As long as* he leads this needy life, deprived of his

^r *in hoc*

^q *it is so exceedingly* disturbed

^r kill me

^s *ducturum*

^t until

^u *as it was lawful through me*

country ^aby the wrongs I have done him; in the meantime I will ^acontinually punish myself for his sake, labouring, getting, saving, slaving for him.

USQUE with QUAQUE, *on every side, i. e. altogether, entirely.*

1. I ask you, in the next place, whether you do not know what ^bday this is? Do you not know that yesterday was the fourth day of the Roman games in the circus? That ^cyou yourself proposed to the people, that besides (these four) a fifth day should be dedicated to Cæsar? Why are we not ^din our robes? Why do we suffer the honour given to Cæsar by your own law, to be neglected? Have you suffered a day to be polluted by adding supplications, (and) have been unwilling that the shrines (should be so). Either destroy religion entirely, or *altogether* preserve it.

2. Do not *for ever* seek the same things. In the fear of (an approaching) war, ^ewhat room can there be for stealing?

USQUE with EO, *so far, to such a degree.*

1. I am enfeebled *to such a degree* that I would rather be ^fa slave in this tranquillity, in which we now ^gwaste our days, than contend (for liberty) with ^hthe best prospects.

2. I do not speak now of myself, but concerning the

^a by my injuries

^a give him punishment from me

^b *hodiernus dies*

^c *tulisse*

^d *prætextati*

^e what place of stealing

^f *ἐν τρυφῇ καὶ ἡσυχίᾳ*

^g *tabescimus*

^h the best hope

subject; in which respect ⁱ I am so far from admiring my own (writings) that I am difficult and ^k fastidious *to such a degree* that Demosthenes himself does not satisfy me.

USQUE after QUO, *to what extreme, how far, how long.*

1. *How far*, I beseech you, Catiline, will abuse our patience.

2. I believe that Pansa speaks well, for I know him to be always united with Hirtius. I think he will be very friendly to Brutus and Cassius, ⁱ if it shall be for his interest; but when will he see them? An enemy to Antony, but when, or wherefore? *How long* ^m shall we be duped?

Usque is not compounded.

ⁱ it so far absent that we may
admire

^k morose

ⁱ if it shall be expedient
^m *ludemur*

CHAPTER XXX.

Of Prepositions governing an Ablative Case.

A, AB, ABS.

THIS preposition is derived from the Greek *ἀπὸ*, and in its primary notion signifies *beginning*, as when we say *a fronte*, *a dextro cornu*, *a rege*, we mean that the thing or action *was begun* on the front, or right wing, or by the king.

We may observe that *a* is never used before a word beginning with a vowel, in order to avoid the unpleasant hiatus which would arise. On the other hand, *ab* is less frequently used before words beginning with a consonant, though it is found indeed before all the consonants except *b*. It most frequently occurs before *j*, *l*, and *s*. *Abs* is much less frequently used, except before *te*.

A, *by*.

A is used after verbs passive in this sense, to denote the person, place, time, or thing, *by* which an action is begun.

1. Nor indeed did ^m the famous Alexander, for the sake of beauty, chuse ⁿ that his pictures should be taken chiefly *by* Apelles, and his statues made *by* Lysippus.

2. If a sow should mark the letter A on the ground with her ^o snout, would you on that account ^p imagine, ^q that she could copy out the Andromache of Ennius?

A, *from*.

Hence it signifies the source, in respect to person, place, or time, *from* which an action begins.

1. Nothing is more excellent for a man than to rescue his country from dangers; happy are they ^r for whom such an action has obtained honour *from* their fellow-citizens.

2. Panætius asks whether Jupiter had ordered a crow to ^s forebode things *on* the left, a raven *on* the right (hand).

3. ^t This triumph, O Scipio, I wish the immortal gods may reserve for you, that you may follow ^u the traces of your ancestor, *from* whose death this is the thirty-third year.

A, *from*, signifying place and modes of place.

But *a* is peculiarly used to mark place, and may be considered as opposed to *apud*, in the same way as *ex* is opposed to *in*. Thus, *apud*

^m that Alexander

^r to whom that thing hath been

ⁿ to be painted . . and moulded

for an honour

^o *rostro*

^s *canere*

^p be able to suspect

^t which palm

^q that the Andromache of En-

^u the relics

nus could be described *by* her

forum is *at* or *in* the forum; *a foro*, *from*, or *out of* the forum. It is also expressed after the proper names of places, when verbs of motion are not used, but sometimes understood when they are: in the best writers, however, it is more frequently expressed in this case also.

1. I believe that you have received *two letters from me, one *from* Pindenissus when taken, the other *from* Laodicea.

2. I have, therefore turned myself *from* Minturnæ towards Arpinum.

3. It is a most welcome thing which you promise me, that nothing shall be wanting to Cicero, of whom Messala (tells me) wonders, who returning (from) Lanuvium, came from them to me.

A, *at*, signifying distance.

A is also used to signify distance or proximity.

The enemy, ^y as soon as they were sensible of their departure by the noise in the night and watches, having placed an ambush in the woods in ^z two places, waited the coming of the Roman in a ^a favourable and secret place, *at* about two miles (distant).

A with PROPE, to mark proximity.

A is peculiarly used after *prope*, to mark proximity, in which case it may be rendered some-

* two letters of mine

^y after that they had perceived concerning their going

^z *bi partito*

^a opportune

times by *to*, but not unfrequently is redundant in English. The reason of this apparently singular signification of *a* will easily appear, if we consider that the phrase *near to*, is the same in import as *but a little distant FROM*.

1. Licinius Mucianus held Syria ^b with four legions, a man equally remarkable in prosperity and adversity. As a young man, he had ambitiously cultivated ^c the friendship of the great; afterwards, ^d his fortune being broken, and his circumstances desperate, ^e suspecting also the resentment of Claudius, ^f he retired into the obscurity of Asia, *as little removed from being an exile, as afterward from being a prince.*

2. It is no small advantage ^g to the Roman people, that so great a number of Roman citizens should be ^h engaged *so near* home, in so good and profitable concerns.

In this signification it is also combined with *absum*.

There is no news at Rome, nor in these parts, which *are nearer* Brundisium than you, by one or two days journey.

A and AD, used to denote the *beginning* and *end* of motion.

^b and	^f he was laid up into the secrecy
^c distinguished friendships	of Asia
^d his wealth being worn down,	^g of
and his state slippery	^h detained
^e the anger of Claudius being suspected.	

1. If any God would grant me ⁱto grow young again from this age, and cry in my cradle, I would ^kby all means refuse it, nor indeed would I wish, ^lhaving as it were run my race, to be recalled *from* the goal *to* the starting-post.

A with a pronoun or proper name, to denote the place or owner.

1. D. Why do you not tell me plainly ^mwhere it comes from? — M. ⁿ*From our house*. — D. Ha, ha! It is a wonder, indeed, if a woman who is a harlot acts impudently. — CH. As far as I can understand this (woman) ^o*belongs to* the Andrian.

2. But Mysis comes out *from her (house)*, I will (betake) myself hence to the forum, that I may meet Pamphilus, ^pthat his father may not catch him (while) unacquainted with this matter.

A, from, or on, or on the side of, referred to vicinity.

Another signification of *a* is to denote vicinity, or the situation *from* which a thing is done.

1. Valerius now imploring the protection of the Romans *from* (i. e. standing *on*) the threshold of the senate-house, Lucius Cornelius embracing Appius, put an end to the contest.

ⁱ that I might grow a child
again

^k exceedingly

^l the space being as though run
through

^m whence it is

ⁿ *from us*

^o *is from*

^p lest his father oppress him im-
prudent concerning these things

2. Thus the Spaniards and Ligurians were slain on all sides, *in* front, *on* the flanks, *in* the rear, and ¹ the havoc had now reached to the Gauls.

3. The chiefs on both sides encouraged the fight. Mettus Curtius *on the side of the* Sabines, Hostus Hostilius *on that of the* Romans.

A, on the side of, or for.

Hence *a*, especially with the verbs *stare*, *facere*, *sentire*, and the like, signifies to be on the *same side with*, to *take part with*, or, as we say, to be *for*, or to *stand by*, a person.

1. Those Aurelian steps, then new, seemed built as for a theatre for that trial ; when the accuser had filled ¹ these with enraged men, there was not only ² no power of speaking *on the side of* the accused, but not even of rising up (to speak).

2. M. Cœlius, as long as he obeyed my ¹ advice, was such a tribune of the people that no one stood more firmly *on the side of* the senate, and *in the* cause of the good, against the popular and turbulent phrenzy of abandoned citizens.

3. That is common which makes no more *on the side of* our adversaries ² than *on* our own.

4. TR. You ³ capital scoundrel, do you think that all others are as (bad as) you are yourself? — GR. I can easily bear all this, so long as this man ⁴ votes *on my side*.

¹ the slaughter

² which

³ *non modo*

⁴ authority

² than *from*

³ head of crimes

⁴ thinks *from me*

A, *of*, or *belonging to*.

As that which originally came *from* any person or place must have belonged to it ; we find *a* used to signify *of*, or *belonging to*, and thus it expresses classes, sects, or nations.

1. What they say and think who are *of* this ^z school, no one (who is) even moderately learned, is ignorant.

2. ^a Those *Platonists* and *Aristotelians* of ours, moderate and ^b well regulated men, maintain that favour sometimes has ^c influence with a wise man.

3. Turnus Herdonius, *of* Aricia, fiercely inveighed against Tarquin in his absence.

4. We will sing you also, O venerable Pales, and you, O much to be celebrated ^d shepherd *of* Amphrysus.

Note. In these cases, sometimes the preposition is understood, as Plaut. Bacch. ii. 2. 53. *Hospes Epheso*, ^a stranger *from* Ephesus, and Merc. V. 2. 99. *Vidi ibi hospitem Zacyntho*, I saw there a stranger *from* Zacynthus.

A, *of*, or *belonging to*, signifying office.

Hence *a* is used with the name of a place or thing, to signify the person employed in it, as *a bibliotheca*, a librarian ; *a consiliis*, a counsellor.

1. Of his freed men he chiefly regarded Posides, the eunuch, and Harpocras ; to whom he gave ^e the privilege of being carried in a litter through the city, and of ex-

^z discipline

^a *from* Plato and Aristotle

^b temperate

^c avails

^d *memorande*

^e the right of carrying

hibiting public games; and above these, Polybius ^this teacher, who often used to walk between the two consuls; but above all, Narcissus, ^shis secretary, and Pallas, ^hhis accountant.

2. He punished ⁱwith no severity beyond mere death, Philemon, ^khis amanuensis, who had promised his enemies ^lto kill him by poison.

A, *from, of, through, or out of*, signifying the motive or cause.

As the cause is the beginning of any thing, *from* or *out of* which the effect proceeds, *a* is used to denote the original cause or motive of any action, and signifies *of, through, or out of*.

1. How prudently I write this to you, I know not; but this I know, that whatever I write, I write *from* singular love and good will.

2. The conquerors plundered the town by permission of the consul; not so much *from* anger, or *from* hatred, as that ^mthe soldiers, (who had) been restrained (from plundering) in so many cities recovered from the power of the enemy, might at last reap in some place the fruits of victory.

Note. In these cases *a* is much more frequently understood than expressed, and then the preceding verb is said to govern an ablative case, signifying the cause.

^t from his studies

^s from his letters

^h from his accounts

ⁱ not more heavily than by simple death

^k his slave from the hand

^l his death by poison

^m the soldier

A, on account of, in consequence of.

From this signification of cause, *a* comes to express *the consequence of* an action.

There the Æqui, having attacked him (while) marching negligently with his army ^a out of order, ^o *in consequence of* his success, ^p having struck him with a panic, drove him to the nearest hills.

A, in respect of, in point of, as to, with, or in.

From the same signification of cause, *a* signifies *in respect of, in point of, as to, with, or in.*

1. I am tortured, my Gymnasium, ^a I am ill, I am worn out, I am ^r in pain *in* my mind, in pain *in* my eyes, in pain *from* sickness.

2. I had (my) chief fear ^a as far as you were concerned, ^t knowing ^u how little you were prepared *in point of* an army, lest this tumult should bring any danger to your dignity. For if you had been ^x better prepared *with* an army, I should have feared for your life.

3. There is some resemblance in Cato and Lysias ^v to each other. They are acute, elegant, witty, concise; but the Greek (orator) is more fortunate *in point of* ^r general commendation.

4. We are ^a scandalously unprepared, as well *in point*

- ^a *incomposito*
- ^o from the thing being well performed
- ^p a terror being cast upon him
- ^a it is badly to me
- ^r I grieve
- ^a as to what related to you

- ^t (I) who knew
- ^u *quam*
- ^x more ready
- ^v between themselves
- ^a all praise
- ^a flagitiously

of soldiers as *in point of* money; all of which, ^b not only that which is the property of individuals, which is in the city, ^c but of the public, which is in the treasury, we have left for Cæsar.

5. When this speech of Crassus was published, which I well know you have often read, ^d he was then thirty-four years old, ^e and was just so many years my senior. For he ^f proposed the law, under those consuls under whom I was born; whereas he was born himself when L. Cæpio and C. Lælius were consuls, (being) ^g just three years younger than Antonius; which I have mentioned for this reason, ^h that the time might be marked in which Roman eloquence first arrived at maturity, and it might be understood that it had now been brought almost ⁱ to perfection, so ^k that hardly any one could add any thing to it, unless ^l he was ^m well versed *in philosophy, in civil law, (or) in history.*

A, *from*, i. e. *away from*, or out of the power of.

This sense of *a* results from a secondary sense of the word *from*, that which is gone *from* a person, being generally *out of his power*.

1. The Tarentines fought, that having recovered

^b not only the private	what age the first maturity of
^c but the public	speaking Latin existed
^d he then had thirty-four years	ⁱ to the highest (pitch)
^e and surpassed me in age by	^k that any one could add
just so many years	almost nothing thither
^f persuaded	^l (he) who
^g by three years itself	^m more instructed
^h that it might be marked in	

their city *from* the Romans ^a after they had held it near 100 years, they might liberate their citadel also.

2. The Gortynians guarded the temple with great care, not so much *from* ^o others as *from* Hannibal, lest he should take away any thing ^p without their knowledge, and carry it off with him.

A, *from*, as referred to time.

1. Marcus Æmilius Avianus ^q hath paid me respect, and always loved me *from* his early youth.

2. Capitolinus has used me as a friend and companion *from* a boy.

A, *after*.

Hence it comes to signify *after*, either in point of time or place.

1. Respecting ^r the affair of Acutilius, I did what you enjoined me, as soon as I came to Rome *after* your departure.

2. The fleet of Scipio sailed on the fortieth day *after* the trees had been ^s felled.

3. O fortunate youth, you shall now be ^t next *after* him.

4. There is no (face) superior *after* the face of Venus and your own.

The preposition *abs* is less frequently used, except before the pronoun *te*.

- | | |
|---|--|
| ^a after nearly the hundredth | ^q hath observed me |
| year | ^r the Acutilian business |
| ^o the rest | ^p from the axe |
| ^p they being ignorant | ^t the second (<i>alter</i>) <i>from</i> |

ABS, from, by.

1. It only remains that we contend "with each other in (good) offices ; in which " I shall be content either to outdo you or be outdone *by* you.

2. As I went *from* you, by chance Phormio met me.

3. You may be glad to receive a favour *from* any man when there is need (of it); but this in truth 'above all delights, 'when he does a kindness 'who it is reasonable should do it.

A, ab, or abs, in composition, signify privation or separation, as *duco, to lead* ; *abduco, to lead away* : *moveo, to move* ; *amoveo, to remove* : *scindo, to cut* ; *abscindo, to cut off*.

Ab is sometimes changed into *au* before words beginning with *f*, for the sake of euphonia ; that is to say, the *b* is changed into *v*, a medial letter between itself and *f*, and the *v* again changed into its kindred vowel *u* : thus *fero, to bear* ; *aufero, to bear, or take away* ; in which verb the preposition *ab* resumes its place in those tenses which have not *f*, as *abstuli, ablatum* : *fugio, to fly* ; *aufugio, to fly away*. We may observe also, that *abs* is used in composition before *t*, as *teneo, to hold* ; *abstineo, to hold away from, or to abstain* : *terreo, to frighten* ; *absterreo, to frighten away*.

" between ourselves

' *demum*

" I will either conquer you
with an equal mind

" if

" whom it is just to do it

CHAPTER XXXI.

ABSQUE.

THIS preposition is derived from *abs*, and is only used in the sense of separation or privation, signifying *without*.

ABSQUE, without.

1. There is one kind of argument in which the proposition needs no ^b proof, and another kind in which nothing avails *without* proof.

2. Not only if I had as much leisure as you, but also ^c if I were disposed to send as short letters (a thing which you ^d are very apt to do), I would excell you, ^e and be a much more frequent correspondent than you are, but to my great and innumerable occupations ^f must be added, that I suffer no letter from me to come to you *without* ^g a subject, and my opinion (on it).

ABSQUE, but for.

There is a peculiar use of *absque* with the pronouns, and the verb *sum*, especially in Plautus

^b approbation^c if I wished^d are accustomed^e and be much more frequent(*crebrior*) in writing^f *accedit*^g an argument

and Terence, which may be rendered by *but for*, *were it not for*, in which cases *si* is understood before *absque*.

1. Alas, wretched me ! ^h I am both afraid for myself and distracted for Antipho ; I pity him ; I now fear for him ; he now keeps me here, for *but for him* I should have seen rightly enough for myself.

2. This is worthy of the gods, (that) she should be always ⁱ gentle to the needy. Thou hast been faithful (O Neptune) ; ^k men say that thou art unfaithful, for *but for you*, your satellites, I well know, would have ^l torn me to pieces.

3. Alas me ! that very flattery hath ruined him ; for *were it not for you*, I should have ^m been virtuous and well disposed.

Absque is not compounded.

^h I as well fear for myself, as	^k <i>iterant</i>
Antipho torments me in my mind	^l <i>distraxissent me</i>
(<i>animi</i>)	^m right towards a good disposition
ⁱ modest	

CHAPTER XXXII.

CORAM.

No very satisfactory etymology of this preposition appears to have been given. The best is from the preposition *cum* or *con*, combined with *os oris*, *the face*; this preposition should therefore rather be written *corim*, (q. *coorim*,) than *coram*, as *clam* was originally written *calim*. The only signification of this preposition is to mark the actual *presence* of a person *before*, and, as we say, *in the face of* whom, an action is done. Analytically speaking, therefore, when we say *coram rege*, the real grammatical construction is *orim cum rege*.

CORAM, *before, in the presence of.*

1. I do not recite to any one but my friends, and that
" by compulsion, not every where, nor *before* every body.
2. ° A traveller with an empty purse will sing *in the presence of* a robber.

CORAM, after its case.

Coram is sometimes put after its case (especi-

▪ being compelled

• an empty traveller

ally by Tacitus), as we have before seen in the instance of *versus*.

1. He appeared to have^p refuted the charge of poison alone, which his very accusers could not sufficiently confirm, ^q alleging, that at a banquet of Germanicus, when Piso^r lay above him, his food had been ^s tainted by his hands. In fact it seemed absurd that he should have attempted this among the slaves of ^t another master, and in the sight of so many by-standers, *in the presence of* Germanicus himself.

2. ^u Having lost Drusus, I turn my prayers to you; and I intreat you, *in the presence of* our gods and country, take under your ^v protection the great-grand-children of Augustus; direct them, fulfil your own ^w duty and mine.

CORAM, adverbially.

Sometimes *coram* appears to be used adverbially, the case it governs being understood.

1. I have introduced them speaking, that "I said" and "he said" might not too often be interposed, and that the discourse might appear to be held as if then present *before us*.

2. These things I will tell you *when we meet*; for they are (matter) of long discourse.

3. ^x Let me clear myself, and bring him here *before you*.

Coram is not compounded.

^y *diluisse*

^z *arguing*

^{aa} *discumberet*

^{ab} *infectos*

^{ac} *aliena servitia*

^{ad} Drusus being taken away

^{ae} *suscipite*

^{af} *vicem*

^{ag} permit (that) I may purge myself

CHAPTER XXXIII.

CUM.

THIS preposition answers to the Greek σὺν, from which it is said to be derived, though perhaps ὁμῶς may be a more correct etymology. It expresses the *society, presence, or accompaniment* of some thing or person besides that spoken of.

CUM, *with*, signifying society.

1. As to what Flavius says, that I was ^a surety twenty-five years ago for Cornificius, although the accused is wealthy, and Apuleius ^b an honourable conveyancer, yet I wish you would endeavour to investigate from ^c the accounts of those who were sureties with me, whether (the case) is so or not, for before my edileship ^d I had no dealings *with* Cornificius.

2. We wander in ^e poverty *with* our wives and children.

3. The prefects of the King of Persia send ambassadors to Athens, ^f to complain that Chabrias was carrying on war *with* the Egyptians against the king.

^a *sponsodiſſe*

^b *prædicator liberalis*

^c the tables of my co-sponsors

^d there was nothing to me with
Cornificius

^e needy

^f *questum*

CUM, *with*, signifying presence.

Cum is sometimes used in the sense of *with*, not to signify society, but merely *presence*.

1. I am about ^s to describe the war which the Roman people carried on *with* Jugurtha, King of Numidia.

2. I love modesty, or rather liberty of speech. Yet this same thing pleased Zeno, a very acute man, ^h although our academy have a great quarrel *with* him.

CUM, *with*, signifying accompaniment.

There are many instances in which *cum* is used, which cannot be resolved into either of the above cases, that of *society* or *presence*, and may be more properly classed under the head of *accompaniment*: in some of these instances *cum* may be rendered by *in*, or *at*, but when the expression is analysed, it will always be found to contain the notion of accompaniment, and to be capable of being rendered, *together with*. In many cases, it will be found that *cum* is thus used, in order to avoid the ambiguity which would arise from its absence. Thus, when we say, *Immissi cum falcibus multi aperuerunt locum*, many, sent in with bill-hooks, cleared the place, if we were to leave out *cum*, the sense would be widely different, and would signify sent in by

^s to write

^h there is a quarrel to our academy *with* him

means of bill-hooks. We may understand, in general, that *cum* must be used when the ablative of the cause, manner, or instrument, is not admissible.

1. If the man is killed with a sword, and you, his enemy, are found there *with* a sword bloody, and no one has been seen there but you, ¹how can we doubt about the crime.

2. When Isocrates perceived that the orators were listened too *with* ^ka sort of sullenness, but the poets *with* pleasure, he is said ¹to have sought a kind of numerosity, which we also adopt in orations, as well for the sake of ^mpleasing, as that variety (of cadence) ⁿmay prevent the ear from being jaded.

3. I always begin to speak *with* great fear.

4. The law itself, most wisely indeed, and as it were tacitly, permits the power of defending (oneself), which not only forbids a man to be killed, but ^oto carry a weapon about one for the purpose of killing a man; that since ^pthe intention, not the weapon, ^qis the main point in question, he who uses a weapon ^rin self-defence, might be judged not to have had a weapon for the purpose of killing a man.

CUM, *with*, rendered by *at*, *in*, *and*, and redundant.

¹ what is there that we should
doubt

^k a certain severity

¹ to have followed numbers

^m pleasantness

ⁿ may meet satiety

^o to be *with* a weapon

^p the cause

^q might be enquired

^r for the sake of defending himself

1. When the son of Manlius heard that *trouble was given to his father, he is said to have hastened to Rome, and to have come to the house of Pomponius 'at day-break.

2. Did you so despise the senatorial order, did you so level all things to your injustice and your lusts, did you have it so fixed and "determined *in* your mind, to reject all judges who lived in Sicily, or who touched at Sicily while you were prætor?

3. Quirinus *and* his brother Remus shall give laws.

4. The camp was stormed, and the general himself *and* some of his chief men were taken.

5. Ilia *and* Lausus *sprung from Numitor.

6. I wish him to be cured *with* great care.

7. Vinnius Valens ′served (as) a centurion in the prætorium of the Emperor Augustus, who was accustomed to support cars loaded *with* *pipes of wine, till they were emptied.

Note. Though *cum* seems redundant here, the cars *together with* the pipes are signified.

CUM, put after its case and used with EO.

This preposition is not prefixed, but added, to the ablatives of the primitive pronouns, *ego*, *tu*, and *sui*, thus we say, *mecum*, *tecum*, *secum*, *nobiscum*, *vobiscum*, and generally also, *quocum*, *quicum*, and *quibuscum*, though sometimes we find *cum* before *quo* and *quibus*. As Hor. Od. ii. 7. 6.

* that business was exhibited

* *sati*

′ with the first light

′ *meruit*

″ deliberated

″ *culcis*

Cum quo morantem sæpe diem mero fregi, and
Sat. i. 4. 81. *Vixi cum quibus*.

There is also a peculiar use of *cum* with *eo*, to signifying *something additional*, or to *express the conditions* on which a thing is to be done; it appears in this latter case to be a technical phrase borrowed from the language of the forum, and answers to our English expression *with this proviso*.

1. I will now speak of ^a the aviary, which they make for the sake of profit, ^b whence some take fat thrushes. Therefore, ^c a great vault, (^d for instance, a colonnade covered with tiles or a net,) is made, in which they can inclose some thousands of thrushes and blackbirds. Some add *hereto* other birds also besides these, ^e which fetch a high price when fattened, as ^f ortolans and quails.

2. I wished you clearly to understand ^g that I had not forgotten that which you wrote to me in some of your letters, that if I brought nothing else out of my province but the good will of Brutus, this would be sufficient for it. Be it so, since you will have it so; *but yet with this proviso*, ^h that it is done without any discredit to me.

^a *ornithone*

^b whence fat thrushes are taken
by some

^c *testudo*

^d as a peristyle

^e being fat, are sold dearly

^f *miliarie*

^g that that had not fallen from
me

^h which may be done without
my fault

3. A colony was sent to Antium, *with this proviso*, that the Antiates themselves might be allowed to be enrolled as colonists, if they chose.

Cum is also used as an adverb and conjunction ; but as its significations, and indeed its etymology, are different from those of the preposition *cum*, they do not properly fall under our observation in this book.

Cum, in composition, signifies society, participation, or accompaniment ; but it is changed into *com*, before *m*, as *memoro*, *to relate* ; *commemoro*, *to relate together*, or *commemorate* ; or else *con*, which varies its last consonant before several others, and sometimes even drops it. Thus *ago*, *to drive* ; *con-ago*, or *co-ago*, or *cogo*, *to drive together*, or *collect* : *agito*, *to agitate* or *revolve* ; *co-agito*, or *cogito*, *to agitate with oneself*, or *think* : *natus*, *born* ; *con-natus*, or *cognatus*, *having a participation of birth*, or *related* : *hæres*, *an heir* ; *con-hæres*, or *co-hæres*, *a heir in participation*, or *co-heir* : *ire*, *to go* ; *con-ire*, or *co-ire*, *to go together*, or *assemble* : *lego*, *to gather* ; *con-lego*, or *collego*, *to gather together*, or *to collect* : *petitor*, *a candidate* ; *competitor*, *a fellow candidate* or *rival* : *cano*, *to sing* ; *con-cino*, *to sing together*, or *to sing in concert* : *opto*, *to chuse* ; *con-opto*, or *co-opto*,

to chuse into a society with others, to elect a member : rego, to govern ; con-rego, or corri-go, to govern with punishment, or to correct. In the instances of consonants not enumerated here, con retains its form, as conduco, confirmo, conglomerero, &c.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

DE.

THE origin of this preposition is obscure. Some derive it from *dis*, which again they deduce from the Greek $\delta\iota\alpha$; but the significations do not agree, and the etymology seems strained, for although we should admit *dī* or *dis* to be derived from $\delta\iota\alpha$, it will be difficult to shew that *de* can be derived either in form or sense from *dis*. In fact, the latter adverb, *dis*, is rather to be derived from the Greek word $\delta\iota\varsigma$ than from $\delta\iota\alpha$; *dis* bearing the sense of separation or division, as is the case when a thing is made into *two* pieces. It seems better to derive *de* from $\delta\alpha\iota\omega$, *to divide*, which accords with its primary signification of *derivation from something anterior, descent, effect, consequence, or dependence*.

DE, *from, of, out of, on.*

1. You may visit me when you have a mind to laugh, fat and sleek, with my skin well taken care of, a hog of the herd of Epicurus.

2. But lo, I see Syrus coming; I shall know ^a from him

^a *hinc*

where (my son) is. And yet the fellow is one *of* that ^b crew, if he perceives that I am enquiring for him, ^c the rascal will never tell me.

3. Caius Albanus is my next neighbour ; he bought a thousand acres *of* M. Pilius, ^d as far as I remember, for 115,000 sesterces. All things now, indeed, are ^e cheaper.

4. As to what was written in your letter, that you supposed me now (prætor) elect, ^f understand, that nothing ^g is so harassed at Rome with every kind of injustice as candidates ; and that it is not known when ^h the election will be (held). But this you will hear *from* Philadelphus.

DE, *of, from*, omitted in English.

Sometimes *de* is wholly omitted in English after verbs of asking, and the like.

After this, Messala, the consul, *asked Pompey*, in the senate, what he thought concerning the ⁱ sacrilege, and ^k the bill which had been proposed to the people ?

DE, *of, from, out of*, idiomatically.

De is also used in this sense with substantives and adjectives, idiomatically.

1. Good generals, when they engage, place soldiers in that place whither they think the flight of the enemy will

^b flock

^c *carnifer*

^d as my memory is

^e of less value

^f know then

^g is so exercised with all iniquities

^h the comitia

ⁱ religion

^k the rogation promulgated

be (directed), ¹that if any fly from the battle they may fall *unexpectedly* into (the hands of) these.

2. ²I am now at last satisfied about Attica, therefore congratulate her ³*anew*.

3. Those injuries which are ⁴*purposely* offered for the sake ⁵of doing a mischief, proceed often from fear, when he who designs to injure another, fears that unless he does it, he himself ⁶might suffer some inconvenience.

DE, *from, out of*, periphrastically.

In this sense also, *de* is periphrastically used with a substantive to express the simple adjective which is derived from it, or connected with it.

1. Against this alarm, C. Marcius Rutilus ¹being appointed the first *plebeian* dictator, named C. Plautius, also a *plebeian*, his master of horse.

2. This our (orator) then, for I do not enquire about a *school declaimer*, or *forensic brawler*, but a learned and ²accomplished (speaker) since so many ³common places are given us, will run through them all, and will use those which are suitable ⁴in a general way.

DE, *from, out of*, with the pronouns possessive.

De is also used in this sense, with an abla-

¹ upon whom, if any fly from the battle, they may fall *of* *unawares*

² it is now at last explained to me concerning

³ *from* the entire

⁴ *out of* industry

⁵ of hurting

⁶ be affected by

⁷ *dictus*

⁸ most perfect

⁹ *loci traduntur*

¹⁰ the fit, generally

tive instead of a genitive case, expressing part of, i. e. *out of*, the whole.

1. When * I gave her to him to be exposed, * I took a ring from my finger, and * told him to expose it together with the girl, (that) if she died, she might not be ^y without some share *of* our goods.

2. When Thrasybulus fled to Phyle, which is a strongly fortified castle in Attica, he had not more with him than thirty *of* his countrymen.

DE, *of* or *belonging to*, *at the expence of*, with an ablative of the pronouns possessive.

De, with an ablative of the pronouns possessive, signifies origination or property; and may be often rendered *at the expence of*.

1. The precepts are yours; I have added nothing new *of* my own to them.

2. You have given your son to be adopted by me: he is become mine: if he offends in any respect, he offends to me: I will bear the greatest part for him: he feasts, he drinks, ^z he uses costly perfumes *at my expence*.

3. The senate decreed that ^a the soldiers should receive pay *at the public (expence)*, ^b whereas, before that time, each man had discharged ^c his duty *at his own*.

4. As soon as we found the land of the Buthrotians proscribed, Atticus, being greatly ^d moved, composed ^e a petition; this he gave me, that I might give it Cæsar,

* *present tense*

^y *expers partis*

^z he smells of ointments

^a the soldier

^b when

^c that duty

^d *commotus*

^e *libellum*

for I was to sup with him that day. I gave Cæsar this petition; he approved the cause. He wrote back to Atticus that he demanded ^r what was reasonable; but warned him, that the Buthrotians must pay the rest of the money ^s by the day (appointed). Atticus, who wished ^h for the preservation of the city, paid the money *at his own expence*.

DE, *from, of*, put for *a*.

1. Being moved by your congratulations, because you had written to me ⁱ some time before, ^k that you wished me good luck with the house I had bought *of* Crassus, ^l I actually bought the house for 350,000 sesterces, ^m some time after your congratulation (arrived).

2. P. Ah, you know not in what misfortunes ⁿ I am unhappily involved, and what troubles ^o this tormentor of mine has caused me by his counsels.—C. What wonder is that, if he takes pattern *from* you?

DE, *from, at, or by*, for *a*, when applied to time.

When *de* is put for *a*, and applied to time, there is this material difference between them, *de* signifies the action to have been begun during the time mentioned, *a* signifies the completion of the time before the commencement

^r equitable (things)	well, because I had bought a
^s to the day	house
^h that the state should be preserved	^l I bought that same house
ⁱ <i>pridem</i>	^m <i>aliquanto</i>
^k that you wished it to happen	ⁿ I miserable am conversant
	^o my executioner

of the action. Thus the former may be rendered generally by *at*, or *by*, the latter by *after*.

1. Robbers get up *by* night to kill men.

2. If our soldiers had not been fatigued by (sending out) frequent ^p reinforcements, and the labour of the whole day, all the enemies' forces might have been destroyed. The cavalry, sent out at midnight, overtook ^q the rear of their army.

3. ^r When I was enquiring for you to be my guest, I was told that you were drinking *by* mid-day.

4. They began to feast ^s *by* daylight, and the banquet ^t was not ^u according to military discipline, but furnished with all the allurements of pleasure, as (might be expected) in a luxurious state and family.

DE, signifying continuation of time.

De also signifies continuation of time, in which sense it may be rendered by *from*, or *after*.

1. In the meantime ^x the army in the capitol, wearied out with watching and guarding ^y posts, and looking, day *after* day, if ^z any assistance appeared from the dictator; at last, not only food but hope also now failing, and their very arms almost overwhelming their feeble bodies ^a when they relieved guard, required themselves

^p *subsidiis*

^q their last line

^r to me, seeking you a guest,
you was said to drink out of the
middle of the day

^s out of the day

^t not to be

^u *ex*

^x the capitoline army

^y stations

^z *ecquod auxilium*

^a when the stations proceeded

to be surrendered or ransomed,^b on whatever terms they could.

DE, *from* or *of*, signifying descent.

In this sense *de* also differs from *a*, the former signifying motion *downwards* or *descent*, which *a* does not necessarily imply.

1. Then they came *down from* the castle, they go to the farm; this appears ^c to have been done rashly.

2. H. *Of* what family is this Philocrates born? — P. The Polyplusian, which family is ^d particularly powerful, and chiefly honoured there.

DE, *of*, *about*, *concerning*, *respecting*, *as to*.

From this notion of descent or derivation, *de* comes to signify *of*, *about*, or *concerning*; in this sense it is also peculiarly distinguished from *a*, inasmuch as *de* marks the *object*, and *a* the *agent*.

1. The Helvetii, induced by the want of all things, send ambassadors to Cæsar (to treat) *of* a surrender.

2. I have no more ancient author whose writings I should think ^e fit to be produced, unless this very oration of Appius Cæcus *respecting* Pyrrhus, and some ^f funeral orations, (can) please any one.

3. Do you write to me more certainly *about* Curtius, and whether any one ^g will be provided in his room; and what is to be done *about* P. Clodius.

^b by whatever agreement

^c to have been committed

^d the only one

^e *proferenda*

^f praises of the dead

^g may be prepared (to succeed)
into his place

4. This does not escape me, that ^h how bad soever the mother may be, ⁱ it does not become us to speak in the trial of a son, *concerning* the baseness of a parent.

5. I perceive, O judges, that you, as might be expected ^k from your humanity, are vehemently moved by these so great crimes thus briefly ^l exposed by me. ^m What then, do you think, must their feelings have been, ⁿ who had not only to hear *of* these things, but also to judge (of them)? You hear *from* him ^o upon whom you do not sit in judgment, *about* him whom you do not see, *about* him whom you now cannot hate, *about* him who hath satisfied both nature and the laws of his country; whom the laws (have punished) with exile, and nature ^p has punished with death. You hear not *from* (*ab*) an enemy; you hear without witnesses; you hear, when those things which might be spoken ^q most fully are touched on by me briefly and ^r concisely. They heard, *respecting* him *concerning* whom ^s they were bound to give sentence ^t upon oath, *respecting* him whose wicked and guilty face they beheld ^u before them, *respecting* him whom they hated for his audacity, *respecting* him whom they thought worthy of every (kind of) punishment. They heard *from* (*ab*) his accusers, they heard ^x the evidence of many witnesses,

- | | |
|---|--|
| ^h of what kind soever | ^p <i>multavit</i> |
| ⁱ it scarce behoves to be spoken | ^q most copiously |
| ^k <i>pro</i> | ^r <i>strictim</i> |
| ^l demonstrated | ^s they ought |
| ^m of what mind then, do you | ^t being sworn |
| think they must have been | ^u of whom, present, they behold |
| ⁿ to whom it was not only to | the face |
| be heard | ^x the words |
| ^o towards whom you are not | |
| udges | |

they heard ^y when P. Canutius, a most eloquent man, spoke long and powerfully *about* every particular.

6. *As to* the house and Curio's oration, it is as you write.

DE, *by*, or *according to*.

De is sometimes used to express a rule or opinion, in the sense of *secundum*, and may then be rendered by *after*, *by*, *according to*.

1. ^z What sentiments have you then, you will say?

^a None but *according to* your own.

2. Attius Tullus and Caius Marcius, a Roman exile, were chosen generals for that war *by* the vote of all the people.

3. She spoke more gently, and *according to* the accustomed manner of matrons.

DE, between the adjective and substantive.

De is frequently put between the adjective and substantive, and especially between the pronoun relative and the word *res* or *causa*; and even when *res* is understood, it follows the relative.

1. ^b If any inference is drawn from a thing already judged, that is principally confirmed from these topics; ^c the credit of those who have judged it, the resem-

^y when it was spoken, long and gravely, by P. Canutius *about* each thing

^z what then do you think

^a nothing but *from* your opinion

^b if any thing judged shall be inferred

^c the praise

blance of that thing^d *which* is treated *of* to that *of which* ^e judgment has been given, by relating that not only that judgment was not blamed, but approved by all, and by shewing ^f that the instance adduced as decided was more difficult, and more important, than that ^g which now is under consideration.

2. There were (in his speeches) those ^h brilliancies of words and sentiments which the Greeks call figures (*σχήματα*), by which his whole speech was distinguished as embellishments in decoration. He also saw ⁱ where was the real point in debate, and where it lay, ^k a thing which is widely diffused in the technicalities of the lawyers. To this was added an arrangement full of art, a ^l gentlemanly action, and ^m a manner of speaking altogether quiet and sensible.

3. This has certainly been done which the law required, that I should deposit my accounts, ⁿ made up and balanced in two cities, which appeared to me the principal, those of ^o Laodicea and Apamea. Therefore, ^p on this subject I answer in the first place, that although ^q for very good reasons I hastened ^r to give in my accounts, yet that I would have waited for you, unless I had con-

^d of which it is treated	is enclosed in the forms of the
^e it has been judged	lawyers
^f that thing judged which is produced	^l liberal
^g which may now be at hand	^m his whole manner of speaking placid and sound
^h lights	ⁿ finished and consolidated
ⁱ concerning what thing it is treated	^o the Laodicean and Apamean
^k that which in many places	^p to this place
	^q from just causes
	^r <i>deferre</i>

sidered the accounts (thus) left in the province * as actually passed.

In composition, *de* generally takes the sense of privation, diminution, removal, descent, completion, and sometimes from the notion of completion, it signifies excess. Thus, *decoro*, to *adorn* ; *dedecoro*, to *disgrace* : *facio*, to *do* ; *deficio*, to *do less than one ought*, or to *fail* : *ferveo*, to *be hot* ; *deferveo*, to *remove heat*, or to *cool* : *cado*, to *fall* ; *decido*, to *fall down* : *finio*, to *bound* ; *definio*, to *bound completely*, or *define* ; *flagro*, to *burn* ; *deflagro*, to *burn excessively*, or *burn to ashes*.

* for given

CHAPTER XXXV.

E, Ex.

Of these prepositions *e* is never used before a vowel. They are derived from the Greek *ἐξ* or *ἐξ*; and in their general signification imply *transition, motion out of, departure from the interior* of any place, in which sense these prepositions are opposed to *in*, as *a* is to *apud*. The difference between *a* and *e* is very distinctly marked in the following passage of Cicero.

Difference between *a* and *e*.

1. [†] When an interdict was given concerning forcible possession, our ancestors understood that there were two kinds of causes to which that interdict belonged; one, if a man [‡] was forcibly ousted *out of* that place in which he was, the other, if (he was forcibly driven) *away from* that place whither he was coming. Consider it thus, if you please. If any man ousts my family from my farm, he ousts me *out of* that place. If any one [§] comes near me beyond my farm, and hinders me from entering, he does not oust me *out of*, but (drives me) *away from* that

[†] when it is interdicted concerning violence

[‡] cast out by force

[§] *nisi præsto fuerit*

place. For these two kinds of things they invented one word, which might sufficiently declare both; that whether I was driven *out of* my farm, or *from* my farm, I might be restored by one and the same (form of) edict, *WHENCE YOU* (drove him out, there restore him). This word *WHENCE*, declares ^y both, as well as the place *out of* which, as *from* which. *Whence* was Cinna driven out? *out of* the city. *Whence* did you drive him out? *from* the city. *Whence* were the Gauls driven? *from* the capitol. *Whence* they who were with Gracchus? *out of* the capitol.

But although there is this distinction between *a* and *ex*, yet both agree in the general notion of *original* or beginning.

Ex, from, for a.

Thus *ex* signifying *from* is referred to person, time, place, or cause, in the same manner as *a*.

1. Immediately that I heard *from* my servant that she was a captive, I forthwith gave the money that she might be purchased.

2. Since, *from your youth*,^z you relied upon my friendship and ^aprotection, I always think that ^byou ought not only to be protected by me, but also to be promoted and distinguished.

3. This woman ^ccomes as far as *from* Æthiopia.

^y both *out of* which place and
from which place

^a had betaken yourself to

^a faith

^b *te non modo tuendum*

^c *est usque*

4. Unless I can obtain this, I have lost^d a patron, ^ethe man is so on fire *with* love.

Ex, *from*, to express transition, differing from *a*.

As *a* refers to the origin of any thing, so *ex* refers not only to the origin of any thing, whether natural, as *nasci ex aliquo* ; material, as *statua ex ebore, poculum ex argento* ; or moral, as *ex animi mei sententia* ; but is particularly used to denote *transition* from one state to another, in which sense it may often be rendered by the English words *from being*, or *from having been*.

1. You know from a child how your servitude with me was always just and merciful; and because you served me ^fhonestly, *from having been* my slave, I made you my freed man.

2. Hitherto, a thing which I see you all wonder at, he is not a Verres, but a Quintus Mutius. For what could he do ^gmore amiable with regard to the opinion of mankind, more just to relieve the distress of the (injured) woman, or more vigorous to controul ^hthe avarice of the quæstor. All these things seem to me highly to be praised. But at once, ⁱon the spot, as if by some Circæan cup *from* a man, he becomes a ^kswine, he returns to himself and his natural disposition. For he converted the greatest part ^lof that money to

^d a king

^e there is such a fire to the man
from love

^f *liberaliter*

^g more elegant towards

^h the lust

ⁱ out of the footstep

^k *verres*

^l *ex*

his ^m own use, he restored the woman as little as it seemed fit to him.

3. Cæsar finished his march first, and having gained the plain *from* great rocks, he drew up his army in it against the enemy.

Ex, signifying diminution, rendered in English by adjectives in *ish*.

From this notion of *ex* to express *transition*, it is used in a peculiar sense to signify that mixture of tastes or colours in which one passes as it were into the other, which is rendered in English by the diminutive adjectives in *ish*, as *sweetish*, *brownish*, *yellowish*. In this sense it is very much used by Pliny.

1. Like to these in name and (form of the) shrub is the *cardamomum*, with an oblong seed. ^a It is gathered in the same manner in Arabia (as in India). There are four kinds of it; the greenest and unctuous, with sharp angles, ^o difficult to pound, which is most commended; ^p the next a *reddish white*, the third shorter and darker; there is a worse kind, various and easy to pound, and of little smell.

2. The Delphic laurel is of a ^q uniform colour, more green, with very large berries ^r of a *reddish green*; with this the victors (use) to be crowned at Delphi, and the triumphant (generals) at Rome.

^m himself

ⁿ *metitur*

^o contumacious to one rubbing

it

^p growing white *out of* red

^q equal

^r red *out of* green

3. The hemerocalles hath a *palish green* and soft leaf, with a sweet smelling and bulbous root.

4. Honey should be fragrant, and of a *sharpish sweet* taste, sticky and transparent.

Ex, from, after.

From this notion of transition, *ex* easily passes into the signification of *after*.

1. I have often seen players and comedians, when they had laid aside their character, *after* some ^t pathetic scene, go off the stage still weeping.

2. What, is he in love? Does he come into the city? (Here is) one evil *upon* (*i. e.* after) another.

Ex, after, from the time that.

Hence *ex*, in this sense of succession in consequence, is referred to time.

1. ^u Having hoped that the republic would again be ^x recovered to your counsel and authority, I determined that I ought to remain, as it were, in a consular and senatorian watch; neither did I ever ^y desert my post, nor remove my eyes from the republic, *from* the day on which we ^z were assembled in the temple of Tellus.

2. A. Cornelius and Q. Servilius, the questors, appoint

^u acrid *out of* sweet

^t *graviore actu*

^u when I hoped

^x recalled

^y depart

^z called together into

a day (of trial) for M. Volscius, because he had been undoubtedly a false witness against Cæso. * For it came out by many proofs, that the brother of Volscius, *from the time that* he was taken ill, was not only never seen in public, but that he had never so much as rose from his bed, and that he died after a ^b lingering disease of many months; neither was Cæso ever seen at Rome at those times in which the witness ^c had brought the charge against him.

3. They were ordered also to enroll seven thousand infantry of the allies and ^d Latins, and four hundred horse, and to send them into Gaul to M. Marcellus, whose command was ^e prolonged another year *after* his consulship.

4. I waited day *after* day, that I might determine what was to be done.

Ex, according to.

Hence *ex*, signifying *after*, is used for *according to*, denoting the *moral origin* of an act or opinion.

1. ^f It is not perjury to swear a falsehood; but not to do what, ^g *according to* the conception of your mind, you have sworn (to do), as it is conceived in (a set form of) words after our manner, is perjury.

2. Porcius Nasica made a ^h ridiculous answer to Cato

* *emanabat*

^b *tæbe*

* had cast the crime

^d the Latin name

^e prorogued

^f to swear a falsehood is not to forswear

^g *out of* the sentence

^h said ridiculously

the censor, when he (asked him), ⁱ are you satisfied that you have a wife? Indeed, I am not satisfied that I have a wife.

3. All Sicily, if it could speak with one voice, would say this: ^k Whatever gold, whatever silver, whatever ornaments, were in my cities, houses, and temples, whatever right I possessed in any thing by the kindness of the senate and people of Rome, (all) that you, Verres, have taken away and deprived me of, on which ^l account I demand a hundred million of sesterces of you, *according to law*.

4. It is a very little thing for an orator to talk about his art, much the greatest to speak *according to* his art.

5. Since nature desires ^m to be complete in all points, she desires of herself that state of body which is most according to nature.

Note. To this head may be referred the phrase *ex asse*, *according to* the *as* or whole, i. e. *entirely*; *hæres ex asse*, *sole heir*; and similar expressions, as *ex ordine*, *according to*, or *in order*.

Ex, to the benefit of, for, i. e. for the good of.

Hence, as that which is *according to* any thing must *agree* with it, and so must naturally be

ⁱ have you a wife *according to* the belief (*sententia*) of your mind.
By Hercules, I have not a wife to the satisfaction (*ex sententia*) of my mind

^k what of gold, &c.

^l *nomine*

^m to be filled in all parts

supposed to be *for its benefit*, *ex* signifies to the interest or benefit of.

1. I therefore thus ⁿ determine; since the province of Macedonia, Illyricum, and all Greece, the legions, armies, cavalry, are in the power of the consuls, senate, and Roman people, by the pains, wisdom, diligence, and virtue, of Q. Cæpio Brutus, the pro-consul, ^o at this most perilous conjuncture of the state, that Q. Cæpio Brutus, the pro-consul, hath done well, and *to the interest of* the state, and *according to* the dignity of his ancestors, and his custom of well conducting the state, and that this thing is, and will be agreeable to the senate and Roman people.

2. I have written to Camillus, to Lamia, so much ^p the rather because I did not believe that you were at Rome. The sum (of the matter) is this: you will determine as you judge (best) *for* my honour, fame, and interest.

Ex, *from, owing to, of, in consequence of*, expressing the cause; or *from, by*, expressing the agent.

Hence *ex* signifies *owing to, on account, or in consequence of*, and sometimes simply *in*, as referred to the part affected.

1. I thought this Pamphilus ^q the greatest blessing to my mistress; a friend, a protector, ^r a champion ready

ⁿ *censeo*.

^o in the most difficult time of the republic

^p the more

^q a chief good

^r a man prepared in every place

on all occasions: but now ^s what trouble does she not undergo *on his account*.

2. ^t See what will come *of* this.

3. She suffers *from* pain, and ^u is miserably anxious *on this account* also, because the nuptials were long since fixed for (*in*) this day.

4. When M. Cæparius met me in the Gallinarian wood, and I enquired how you did, he told me you were in bed, because you ^x *had the gout*.

5. O supreme Jupiter! I by no means wonder at those who begin to go mad *from* injuries.

6. He is out of his senses *from* love.

7. She is with child *by* Pamphilus.

8. Do we expect you here ^v in the month of January *from* any rumour, or *from* your letters sent to others.

Ex, *from* or *on*.

1. Now all things being sufficiently prepared ^a for the passage, the enemy alarmed them ^a *on* the other side, both men and horses ^b occupying the whole bank.

2. The Thessalians, who were called Centaurs, inhabiting ^c about Mount Pelion, first fought *on* horse-back.

3. A spectacle, most bitter and wretched, and grievous

^s what labour does she not receive *from* him

^t what will done *in consequence* of this thing

^u she, miserable, is anxious

^x you suffered (laboured) *in* your feet

^v *ad*

^x to pass over

^a from the adverse (side)

^b obtaining

^c *secundum*

to the whole province of Asia, ^d is exhibited in the forum of Laodicea, an ^e aged parent led to punishment: ^f on the other side his son; the one because he had defended the chastity of his children, the other because (he had defended) the life of his father and the reputation of his sister. Each wept, not for his own punishment, but the father for the death of his son, the son for (that of) his father.

4. (He said) that if they wished to make a new treaty with him, they ought first to agree about the terms, and if they ^g could prevail upon themselves to make a treaty *on* equitable terms, that he would see what ought to be done ^h on his part, and that he supposed they ⁱ would take good care of the interests of the republic.

N. B. The phrases *ex æquo*, and *ex æquo et bono*, are, strictly speaking, *forensic*.

5. I, *on* the contrary, contend ^k thus. The authority of Cluvius would be lighter if he spoke ^l upon oath, than it is now when he speaks not upon oath.

Note. *E contrario* is used by good authors, and not the inelegant combination of two prepositions *e contra*.

Ex, with an adjective, used adverbially.

Ex is used with a great variety of adjectives

^d is constituted	^h by him
^e <i>grandis natu</i>	ⁱ would consult for the re-
^f from the other part	public
^g could induce into their mind	^k this
that a treaty might be made <i>on</i>	^l being sworn
equitable terms (<i>æquo</i>)	

in this sense, instead of an adverb. Thus, *ex continenti, on the instant, or instantly*; *ex insperato, unexpectedly*; *ex integro, anew, &c. &c.*; and sometimes even with substantives, as *ex insidiis, treacherously*; *ex parte, partly*; *e regione, over against, or opposite*.

1. There are others very unlike these, plain and open, who think nothing should be done *secretly*, nothing *treacherously*, ^a who have a veneration for truth, and a hatred of deceit.

2. Hannibal attacked the camp with great forces of foot-soldiers and horse, and *partly* took it.

3. On a sudden, you have *unexpectedly* sent us this P. Scipio, whom, since we see declared consul, we think ourselves the most fortunate of all the Saguntines.

4. Because I knew that the acts of Bassus were rescinded, and that the senate had given all, respecting whom he had decreed any thing, a right of pleading *anew*, at least for two years, I asked this man whom he had banished, whether he had gone to the pro-consul, and told him this. ° He said no.

5. The eclipses of the sun and moon are foretold for many years by those ^p who calculate the courses and motions of the stars; for they foretell those things which ^q the certain course of nature must accomplish. They see, from the most regular motion of the moon, when she, ^r becoming *opposite* the sun, falls into the shadow

^a worshippers of truth, enemies of fraud

° he denied

^p who pursue by numbers

^q the necessity of nature is about to make perfect

^r being made from the region of the sun

of the earth, which is ^a the limit of darkness, that she must be obscured.

Ex, *from*, i. e. *out of, from among, in*.

1. This statue his servants privately took away by night *from* a most sacred and ancient temple.

2. If you take *out of* the nature of things the bond of good-will, neither any house nor city can stand.

3. ^a Now see the other, ^b when he had squandered all that immense booty which he had ^c squeezed *out of* the fortunes of the tax-gatherers, *out of* the lands and cities of the allies. . . . he sold himself, his forces, the army of the Roman people, ^d the sacred interdict of the immortal gods, the answers of the priests, the authority of the senate, the commands of the people, the name and dignity of the empire, to ^e a king of Egypt.

4. They who contrived these things saw, if the power were given you ^a to chuse (one) *from among* all the people, that, whatever the business might be, in which faith, integrity, virtue, authority, ^b was requisite, you would ^c commit it without hesitation to Ca. Pompey, ^d above all others.

5. That reputation of wisdom which Fannius lately mentioned, does not so much delight me, ^e especially being unfounded, as that I hope the memory of our friendship will be eternal. And that is ^f so much the more agreeable to me, because *out of* all ages scarce three or

^a the goal of night

^b *ecce tibi*

^c all that very great plunder
being wasted

^d drained from

^e the divinity and interdict

^f an Egyptian king

^a of chusing

^b might be sought

^c *eam delaturos*

^d the chief

^e especially false

^f to my heart to me

four pair of friends can be named: [§]in this class I sometimes hope the friendship of Scipio and Lælius will be known to posterity.

6. When this thing was declared to the Helvetii by ^h information, according to their custom, they compelled Orgetorix to plead his cause *in* chains.

Note. Under this head may be classed such phrases as *ex tempore*, i. e. *from* or *out of* the spur of the moment, i. e. *off hand*, as we say; *ex omni parte*, *out of every part*, or, *altogether*; *magna ex parte*, *out of a great part*, i. e. *mostly*.

Ex, *from* or *of*, signifying the materials.

Hence the transition is very easy to express the materials *of* or *out of* which a thing is made.

1. The king ⁱ departed with this impression; he thought ^k the person I accuse abundantly provided (with plate), and himself honourably entertained. He then invites the prætor in his turn: he displays all his wealth, much silver (plate), not a few cups *of* gold, which, as is ^l the custom of princes, and especially in Syria, were adorned with the richest gems. There was one wine vessel (made) *of* a single gem of great size, ^m a bowl hollowed out, with a golden handle.

2. Our (poet) Ennius was beloved by the elder Africanus. Therefore, also, ⁿ his bust *of* marble is thought to be placed on the tomb of the Scipios.

[§] in which kind, I seem to hope

^l the royal custom

^h *indicium*

^m *trulla*

ⁱ so departed that he thought

ⁿ he

^k *istum*

Ex, periphrastically used.

Ex is sometimes used with an ablative case, by a periphrasis for the genitive; especially after nouns partitive.

1. But (you say) I have ° experienced your kindness. What kindness ? that you did not kill me at Brundisium ! Would you kill him whom the conqueror himself, who, as you were wont to boast, ° gave you the command of his banditti, wished to be saved ?

2. Hannibal, when he saw what was best for the enemy, had scarce any hope that the consuls would do any thing rashly and inconsiderately. But when he saw that the disposition of one (of them) was ° impetuous and fierce, a thing first known to him by report, and afterwards by ° experience, and believed that it was rendered yet ° more violent by his successful engagement with the foragers, he did not ° despair ° that a favourable moment for striking a blow might present itself, of which he was extremely anxious, and earnest ° to lose no opportunity, ° while the troops of the enemy were raw, while his wound made the better of the (two) generals ° unfit for service, and the spirits of the Gauls ° were yet fresh.

Ex, omitted in English.

Ex is sometimes omitted in English, especially after verbs of asking.

° used	° that fortune for carrying on
° offered you the chieftainship	the affair would be present
of his robbers	° that he might omit no time
° <i>percitum</i>	° while the soldier of the
° <i>re</i>	enemy was a recruit
° more fierce	° useless
° distrust	° were vigorous

1. Do you ask me what, or ^b of what quality the Deity is. I will use Simonides ^c for my authority. Of whom, when the tyrant Hiero asked the same question, ^d he begged a day to consider of it. When Hiero asked *him* the same (question) the next day, he begged two days. When he (thus) often doubled the number of days, and Hiero wondering, enquired why he did so, "Because," said he, "the longer I consider of it, the more obscure does ^e the question appear to me."

2. The next day Canius invites his friends; he comes himself early; he sees ^f not a boat. He *asks his next neighbour* whether there was any holiday for the fishermen, since he saw none of them. "None ^g that I know of," says he; "but none use to fish here, therefore I considered yesterday ^h what was the matter."

Ex, in composition, generally signifies *out*, and from this sense all its others may be deduced, such as *privation, perfection, elevation, declaration, &c.* We may also remark, that before certain consonants *e* only is used, and before *f*, it exchanges its consonant into *f*. The following table will exemplify all these observations.

E comes before

b, as *bibo, to drink*; *ebibo, to drink out*, or *drink up*.

^b *quale*

^e *res*

^c *my author*

^f *scalmum nullum*

^d he asked for himself one day
for the sake of deliberating

^g that I may know

^h what had happened

E comes before

d, as *dico*, to tell ; *edico*, to tell out, or publish, or declare.

g as *gradior*, to step ; *egredior*, to step, or go out.

j, as *jacio*, to throw ; *ejicio*, to throw out.

l, as *levo*, to lighten ; *elevo*, to lighten out and out, i. e. to lighten thoroughly, and so to raise, or elevate.

m, as *mitto*, to send ; *emitto*, to send out, or send forth.

n, as *nitor*, to strive ; *enitor*, to strive to one's outermost, or utmost.

r, as *rapio*, to take ; *eripio*, to take away.

v, as *vado*, to go ; *evado* to go out of, to escape.

Ex comes before

a, as *armo*, to arm ; *exarmare*, to deprive of arms, or disarm.

c, as *capio*, to take ; *excipio*, to take out, or except.

e, as *eo*, to go ; *exeo*, to go out.

h, as *horreo*, to dread ; *exhorreo*, to dread out and out, or dread exceedingly.

i, as *ago*, to drive ; *exigo*, to drive out, to drive thoroughly, and so to compel, or exact.

o, as *oleo*, to smell ; *exoleo*, to lose the fresh smell, and so to fade, to decay.

Ex comes before

p, as *pello*, to *drive*; *expello*, to *drive out*, or *expel*.

q, as *quæro*, to *seek*; *exquiro*, to *seek out*, or *search*.

s, as *sequor*, to *follow*; *exsequor*, to *follow thoroughly*, or *throughout*, and so to *execute*, or *perform*.

t, as *tundo*, to *beat*; *extundo*, to *beat out*.

u, as *uro*, to *burn*; *exuro*, to *burn utterly*, or *burn to ashes*.

Ex is turned into *ef* before words beginning with *f*, as *fugio*, to *fly*; *effugio*, to *fly away*.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

PALAM.

THIS preposition is opposed to *clam*, and expresses something done *openly*. It is derived from *παλάμη*, *the open hand*, and differs from *coram* in as much as *coram* is referred to *particular* persons, *palam* to persons in *general*.

PALAM, *before, in presence of.*

When Manlius saw a centurion ⁱ distinguished for his military exploits, dragged away, being ^k adjudged for a debt, he ran to him in the middle of the forum, with his mob, and laid hands on him, and crying aloud respecting the pride of the senators, the cruelty of the usurers, and the miseries of the plebeians, the merits and (hard) fortune of the man, said, "Then shall I in vain have saved the capitol and citadel with this right hand, if I see my fellow-citizen and fellow-soldier led to chains and slavery, as if taken prisoner by the victorious Gauls." He then paid ^l the money to the creditor *before* the people, and dismissed the man, set at liberty by the *æs et libra*.

ⁱ noble^l *rem*^k judged of money

2. ^m She mocks Vulcan, having imitated him *before* Mars; (even this) became her, and much grace was mixed with her beauty.

But *palam* is more frequently used adverbially, signifying *openly, publicly*.

1. M. Cælius is not accused by the same persons by whom he is attacked; the weapons are thrown against him *openly*, but they are supplied ⁿ clandestinely.

2. Shall I think him a consul, who did not think that there was a senate in the state? And shall I account him a consul (who is) without that council without which not even kings could exist at Rome? For I now ^o pass over those other (enormities); when a levy of slaves was held in the forum, when arms were carried into the temple of Castor ^p in open daylight, and that temple itself, its entrance being blockaded and steps ^a pulled down, was ^r forcibly held by the remnant of the conspirators and a quondam ^a pretended accuser of Catiline, then his avenger.

PALAM, *plain, public*.

Hence, as *palam* signifies *openly, publicly*, it signifies what is *plain, or manifest, or public*.

1. Fish have neither ^torgans nor apertures for hearing, yet it is *plain* that they (can) hear; as appears when ^u we

^m *simulat*

ⁿ *secretly*

^o *omit*

^p *in the light and openly*

^a *taken away*

^r *in arms*

^s *prævaricatore*

^t *members*

^u *it is seen*

see that wild ones, in some stews, can be assembled by habit to their food by ^x clapping of hands.

2. But hark you ! I pledge my faith to you on this condition : ^y whatever I have heard that is true, I can be silent (about), and keep secret ^z as well as any man ; but if I hear ^a a falsehood and fiction, it's *out* at once, I am full of chinks, I leak ^b at all sides.

Palam is not compounded.

^x *plausu*

^a a thing false and feigned

^y what true things I have heard ^b here and there

^z most excellently

CHAPTER XXXVII.

PRÆ.

THIS preposition is probably derived from the Greek ^c πρὸ, which may have been turned into πραι as ἀπὸ and ὑπὸ are sometimes read ἀπαὶ and ὑπαί. It signifies, like *ante*, *precedence* in point of situation; and hence, *precedence* in comparison of, or superiority.

PRÆ, *before*, in point of situation.

1. They say that Hercules, when ^d he had killed Geryon, drove away his cattle, of wonderful beauty, and lay down, being weary with his journey, near the river Tiber, where he had crossed by swimming, in a grassy place, that he might refresh the cattle with rest and good pasture.

Hence the phrase *præ se ferre*, or *gerere*, to carry before, or in front of a man, and so to profess, or avow, to declare, to have the appearance of.

1. In all this ^e affair I easily understood that I should

^e As far as the idea of comparison is concerned, it might be derived from πρὰ, but on account

of that of precedence, πρὸ seems to offer a better etymology.

^d Geryon being slain
^e cause

O

not satisfy those who were desirous of fighting. For in the first place, I *declared* that I wished for nothing more than peace; not but that ^f I had the same fears as themselves, but I thought those lighter (evils) than a civil war.

2. Wherefore I acknowledge and profess, T. Labienus, and publicly avow, that you were driven from that cruel, ^g unseasonable, not only ^h unpopular, but even ⁱ tyrannical action, by my counsel, virtue, and authority.

3. There is something also which ^k attracts us by its own power and dignity, *and carries also the appearance of* some advantage, for which it may be the rather sought, as friendship, reputation.

PRÆ, in comparison of.

From the notion of precedence in general, it signifies superiority or precedence of one thing compared with another, and so comes to signify *in comparison of*.

1. ^l You repent of your own plans, and we who are at home seem to you to be happy; but, on the other hand, you seem to us, not indeed to be free from troubles, but happy *in comparison of* us.

2. They will scoff at our Rome, ^m built upon mountains and vallies, raised up and hanging (between heaven and earth) in garrets, with ⁿ no very good streets, with its extremely narrow ^o alleys, *in comparison of* their own

^f I might fear the same things which they (feared)

^g importune

^h not tribunitian

ⁱ royal

^k leads us induced

^l it repents you

^m placed

ⁿ not the best *viz.*

^o *semitis*

Capua, ^p spread out on a most level plain. But they will think our Vatican and Pupinian fields not fit ^a even ^r to be mentioned with their own most excellent and fertile plains: and they will compare ^a with jest and laughter, ^t their own abundance of neighbouring towns with ^u ours, Labicum, Fidenæ, Collatia, nay Lanuvium itself, Aricia, (and) Tusculum, with Cales, Teanum, Neapolis, Puteoli, Cumæ, Pompeii, (and) Nuceria.

PRÆ, *for* or *through*, i. e. by reason of.

As *præ* implies the notion of precedence, and as cause precedes effect, *præ* comes to signify *for* or *through*, i. e. *by reason of*, *on account of*. But we may observe, that in these cases, *generally* speaking, some obstacle is expressed by *præ* when thus used, in which case we may give a somewhat different explanation of the origin of this sense of *præ*; for as that thing which precedes another is an obstacle to it, and *by coming before*, *prevents* it from occupying the place which itself possesses, thus *præ* is used to express an impediment, or the cause which *prevents* something from taking place. This explanation, however, though adapted to many cases, will not suit all, as when we say *præ timore in genua concidit*. Plaut. Rud. 1. 2. 85., where we have the notion of *cause*, but not of *impediment*.

^p unfolded

^a forsooth

^r to be compared

^a by

^t that

^u this

1. Pardon me, I pray you—I cannot remain longer in this place, *for* grief and weeping.

2. What says that general, Leonidas? Proceed ^x with a good courage, Lacedæmonians; to-night, perhaps, we shall sup among the shades below. This nation was brave as long as the laws of Lycurgus were in vigour. One of whom, when the Persian enemy had said ^y boastingly in conversation, “You shall not see the sun *for* the multitude of darts and arrows,” replied, “Then we shall fight in the shade.”

3. So ^z may heaven bless me, I know not where I am for joy. I was so much afraid.

4. I suppose, as often happens, the wretched woman *out of* love shut him out of doors.

5. In truth, I am preparing ^a for the skirmish, for I speak very ^b flashing words, *through* (my) trembling.

Præ is also used adverbially, in comparison, and joined with *quam* and *ut*; but more frequently by the early poets, as Plautus and Terence, than by prose writers.

1. ^c Are there not few pleasures enough in a man's life and existence, *in comparison of* his pains.

2. Here is one, who, if he begins ^d to fall in love, you will say that other was but sport and jest *in comparison of* what this one's frenzy ^e will exhibit.

^x with a brave mind

^y boasting

^z may the gods love me

^a to

^b *corusca omnia*

^c Is not the affair of pleasures

in life and spending age sufficiently small, *in comparison of that*

(*præ quam*) which is troublesome

^d to love

^e *præ ut*

^f will give

3. S. I am undone.—M. You do not yet say any thing ^e *in comparison of* what is ^h to come.

4. I afterwards read that very sentence set down in the speech of Cato, which he made before the knights at Numantia, ⁱ and although it is contained in rather looser and longer words ^k than (i. e. *compared with*) that Greek (sentiment) which I have mentioned, yet, because it is earlier and most ancient ^l in point of time, it ought to seem more venerable. The words ^m of the speech are these: “Think ⁿ within your own minds, if you have done any thing well ^o with labour, the labour will soon ^p be gone from you; the good deed will never ^q be gone from you ^r as long as you live. But if you have done any thing wickedly through pleasure, the pleasure will soon be gone; ^s the wicked action will remain ^t with you for ever.”

In composition *præ* takes the sense of precedence, or prevention, on the principles above explained; as, *dicere, to tell*; *prædicere, to foretell*; *facere, to make*; *præficere, to make first, or head*, i. e. *to set over*; *claudere, to shut*; *præcludere, to shut before a person can get in*, i. e. *to shut out, or prevent admission*. From the notion of priority, it also conveys the idea of *excellence*, or

^e *præ ut*

^h about to be

ⁱ which

^k *præ quam*

^l in time

^m out of

ⁿ with

^o through

^p recede

^q depart

^r while

^s the thing done wickedly

^t *apud*

or *superlativeness*, or *excess* ; as *potens*, *powerful* ; *præpotens*, *very powerful* : *maturus*, *early* ; *præmaturus*, *very*, i. e. *too early*, i. e. *premature* : *properus*, *hasty* ; *præproperus*, *over hasty* : *stare*, *to stand* ; *præstare*, *to stand before the rest*, or *to excel* : *sumere*, *to take* ; *præsumere*, *to take before one ought*, or *to presume*.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

PRO.

THIS preposition is probably derived from the Greek $\pi\rho\delta$, and is of very considerable extent : it is indeed a matter of no small difficulty to fix its general signification. Perhaps its radical import is that of *interchange* or *substitution*.

PRO, *for*, i. e. *in exchange*, or *return for*, or *on account of*.

1. When you told me that you wished for a little maid from Æthiopia, did I not look for one, ^u leaving all my other business? Moreover you said you wanted an eunuch, because ^x none but queens have these. I found one. Yesterday I gave twenty minæ *for* both.

2. I ^y will pay you handsomely, you villain, *for* these reports and falsehoods, that you shall not ^z play your pranks upon me for nothing.

PRO, *for*, i. e. *instead of*.

Hence by a very slight transition it signifies *instead*, or *in the place of*.

^u all other things being left

^x queens alone use these

^y will truly avenge

^z mock at me with impunity

1. S. What then?—P. I will carry you there *instead of* him.

2. First of all, who knows ^a which way you came with your laureate lictors: what ^b bye-ways, what turnings and windings did you pursue, while you sought ^c the most obscure solitude? What borough town saw you? What friend invited you? What host beheld you? ^d Did not night serve you *for* day, solitude *for* a con-course (of friends), a tavern for a city? So that a noble triumphant general did not seem to return from Macedonia, but ^e some scoundrel's carcase to be brought back from it.

3. 'There is a dignified style of ornament in a speech which may be often used, ^f of which nature are the following instances: That ^h the God of war is common. ⁱ To say Ceres *instead of* corn, Liber *instead of* wine, Neptune *instead of* the sea; the senate-house *instead of* the senate, the campus *instead of* the comitia, the gown *instead of* peace, arms and weapons *instead of* war.

4. Cato alone, ^k in my opinion, *is worth* a hundred thousand.

PRO, *for, as, i. e. equivalent to.*

Hence, by an equally slight transition, as that which is substituted for any thing is supposed to resemble it as nearly as possible, either in

^a by which

^b meanders

^c all solitude

^d was not night to you

^e an infamous dead man

^f there is a grave manner in

the ornament of a speech, and
often to be taken

^g out of which kind are these

^h the Mars

ⁱ to call

^k is to me *instead of*

form or value, *pro* comes to signify *as*, i. e. *equivalent to*.

1. I have adopted this elder son for myself: I have brought him up from a child, ¹ have esteemed and loved him *as* my own.

2. We have it *for* certain, that Pompey is going through Illyricum into Gaul.

3. He is so ambitious of this high reputation of ² being thought a connoisseur in these matters, that lately, only see the madness of the man, ³ after his trial had been adjourned for its conclusion, when he was now *as good as* ⁴ condemned and sentenced, at the Circensian games, he came to the ⁵ sideboard one morning ⁶ at the house of Lucius Sisenna, a man of the highest rank, when ⁷ the tables were laid and the plate set out in the apartments, he began to contemplate and consider every (piece) at his leisure.

4. I do not doubt that you surpass ⁸ even myself ⁹ in earnestness about that which you know me to wish exceedingly. Therefore, I ¹⁰ consider that affair *as* done.

Pro, for, i. e. to the advantage of, in favour of.

As *pro* signifies an exchange or return of one thing for another, it naturally implies advantage.

1. Therefore, this circumstance, that I comprehend

¹ have had	⁸ the silver
² that he may be thought in-	⁹ <i>apud</i>
telligent	¹⁰ <i>triclinia</i>
³ after he had been <i>comperen-</i>	¹ me myself
<i>dinatus.</i>	² in desire in that
⁴ dead	³ have

so much science and ^a such abundance of learning, for I am not arguing what I, but what a (perfect) orator can do, is not only not *in my favour*, but against me.

2. (He said) that Adherbal^y had treacherously plotted against his life; ^a that when he had discovered this, he ^a had opposed his guilty purpose; that the Roman people would neither act justly nor ^b *for their interest*, ^c if they debarred him the right of nations.

3. What was before ^d *in their favour*, is now turned to the contrary.

PRO, *for*, i. e. *in defence of*.

Hence, by a very easy transition, it signifies *in defence of*.

1. I then began to mingle with this vehement and ^a impassioned style of speaking, that other ^f mild and gentle one, of which I have before ^a made mention; (I said) that I was contending *for* my companion, who by the custom of our ancestors ought to be ^h as a son to me, and *for* almost all my own character and fortunes.

2. Send Phyllis to me; it is my birth-day, Iolas; when ⁱ I sacrifice a calf *for* the corn, come yourself.

PRO, *in proportion*, or *according to*.

The two remaining significations of *pro* are

- | | |
|---|---|
| ^a such a force | ^d for them |
| ^y had laid snares by deceits | ^e atrocious |
| ^a which when he had found out | ^f of mildness and gentleness |
| ^a had gone to meet the wicked- | ^g disputed |
| ness. | ^h in the place of children |
| ^b for good | ⁱ <i>faciam vitulâ</i> |
| ^a hindered him from | |

not very obviously deducible from the preceding heads; but they may be referred to them somewhat more remotely. For instance, *pro* signifying *as*, comes to signify *according to*, and so *in proportion*.

1. The prætors were sent, Q. Pompeius Rufus to Capua, L. Metellus Celer, to the district of Picenum, ^k and these had leave to get together an army *according to* the time and danger.

2. When I had led my army across the river Isara, ^l having made a bridge in one day, ^m using exertions *proportionate to* the urgency of the affair, because he had himself asked me by letter ⁿ to come as soon as possible, ^o his messenger met me with letters, by which ^p he told me not to come; that he could finish the business by himself; meantime that I should wait at the Isara.

3. I have determined that two talents are enough *in proportion to* my estate; but if you wish ^q to preserve myself, my estate, and my son, ^r you ought to say this, that I have ^s made over to her all my property for a dowry.

4. ^t This being the case, O Judges, I admonish you *according to* my great and well known ^u zeal for the state; I exhort you, *according to* my consular authority;

^k it was permitted these that they might gather

^l a bridge being made

^m using a quickness *according to* the greatness

ⁿ that I should make haste to come

^o *stator ejus*

^p he denounced to me that I should not come

^q that I should be safe

^r it is necessary to be said thus

^s *dirisse*

^t which things since they are so

^u diligence

I conjure you, *according to* the greatness of the danger, to consult for the ease, the peace, the welfare, * the lives of yourselves and your fellow citizens.

5. ' When I was told of the death of your daughter Tullia, I felt, *as* I ought, great affliction and concern.

6. I had noted for myself * the day of your ague fit, from a certain letter which you had written to me * when the complaint began; and had observed that you might come to me, ^b should occasion require, (i. e. *according to* circumstances) at Albanum, without inconvenience, on the third of the nones of January.

7. Canius came to supper in (good) time; there was an entertainment splendidly prepared by Pythius: a multitude of boats before their eyes, each man *for* himself brought what he had taken (i. e. *according to* his proportion). The fish were laid at the feet of Pythius.

Pro, *before* or *on*, referred to place.

This signification of *pro* is not even so deducible as the preceding; but it may perhaps be derived from the notion of defence, in which the defender stands *before* the person defended. But I should rather derive it immediately from the signification of the Greek preposition $\pi\rho\delta$.

1. The Numidians, having often before overthrown, and even burnt the ^c mantelets of the Romans, did not

* your own life

' when it was told me concerning &c., I truly took it grievously and sorrowfully, *according as* (*pro eo ac*) I ought

* your day

* the fever beginning

^b *pro re nata*

^c *vincis, (abl. abs.)*

defend themselves within the walls of the castle, but ^d spent days and nights *before* the wall.

2. Cæsar ^c returned from Alexandria, happy indeed ^f as he thought; but in my opinion he who is ^g the cause of unhappiness to his country, cannot be happy indeed. ^h At a public auction *before* the temple of Jupiter Stator, the goods of Cn. Pompey, O wretched me, for even though ⁱ my tears are exhausted, yet grief remains fixed in my mind, the goods I say, of Pompey the Great, were subject to the bitter voice of the public crier.

3. Walking lately in my retirement at Præneste, I was considering what and how great is the variety of certain particles in the Latin language. Of ^k which kind is the preposition *pro*. For I observed, that ^l it was one thing to say that the Pontifices had decreed *on behalf* of the college; ^m another, that a certain witness being introduced, had given *for* evidence, that M. Cato wrote one way in the fourth book of his Origenes, that a battle ⁿ took place and was fought *before* the camp, and again in his fifth book, that the cities and all the islands were *for* ^o the Illyrians; that it was one thing to say *before* the temple of Castor; another, *before* (or in view of) the rostra; another, *before* (or *on*) the tribunal; another *before* (or in the presence of) the assembly; and yet another, that the tribune of the people ^p had put in his vote, *according* to his authority. But I thought that whoever should imagine all

^d *agitare*

^e betook himself

^f as it seemed to him

^g unhappy to the state

^h a spear being set

ⁱ my tears being consumed

^k *quod genus*

^l was said differently

^m differently

ⁿ was made

^o the Illyrian field

^p had interceded

these^p expressions either altogether alike and ^q equivalent, or ^r altogether different, would mistake ; for I conceived this variety to be from the same source and fountain, yet not ^s to end exactly in the same thing.

4. ' Having declared this therefore *from* the suggestum, he marches the same day with his legions against the senate.

5. What if you were to advise a general, ^u whenever he draws up his army, ^v to have his front straight, ^w his flanks a little advanced, to place his cavalry *on* his flanks. This may perhaps be a very good method, as often ^x as it can be adopted ; but it must be changed ^y according to the nature of the place.

Pro, in composition, has generally the sense of advancing, as *moveo*, *I move*; *promoveo*, *I move forward*, or *promote* : *cedo*, *I go* ; *procedo*, *I go forward*, or *proceed* : *habeo*, *to have* ; *prohibeo*, *to have in advance* of another, and so in prevention of him, or *to prohibit* : or of substitution, as *curator*, *a guardian*, or *superintendant* ; *procurator*, *a guardian for another*, *a steward*, or *proctor* : *nomen*, *a noun* ; *pronomen*, *a word instead of a noun*, or *a pronoun* : or presence and publicity, as *pono*, *to place* ; *propono*, *to place before*, or

^p sayings

^q equal

^r *usque quaque*

^s to be of the same end

^t this thing being pronounced
before

^u as often as

^v that he may direct his front

^w that he may advance *pro-*
moveat his flanks a little

^x as it may be lawful

^y (by)

in presence of others, or to propose : scribo, to write ; proscribo, to write in the presence of the public, (publicare, as the Latins say,) or publicly denounce or proscribe : voco, to call ; provoco, to call before the public, or challenge : mitto, to send ; promitto, to send publicly, i. e. to engage to send or promise : or defence, as pugno, to fight ; propugno, to fight in behalf of, which is closely connected with the sense of substitution.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

SINE.

THIS preposition is nothing but the imperative mood of the verb *sino*, *to let alone*, and signifies *privation*, or being *without* a thing.

1. As soon as time has strengthened your limbs and your mind, you will swim *without* corks.

2. No great or memorable deed ^a can be achieved *without* danger.

3. A man *without* an estate, *without* credit, *without* hope, *without* ^b a settled abode, *without* a fortune.

4. But I ^c will not quarrel even with that art (civil law). Let it indeed be as great as you wish it to be, for *without* ^d dispute, it both is great, ^e and widely extensive, and of general concern, and was always held in the highest honour, and the most illustrious citizens even at this day preside over it; but beware, Crassus, ^f that while you wish to adorn the science of civil law with some new and foreign (embellishment), you do not also rob and strip it of its own ^g allowed and acknowledged ornaments.

^a is done

^b a seat

^c do not fight

^d controversy

^e it extends widely, and belongs to many

^f *ne*

^g granted and delivered

CHAPTER XL.

Of Prepositions which govern two Cases.

CLAM, and its diminutive, CLANCULUM.

THIS preposition is by some derived from *celo*, to conceal; by others from κλέμμα, a theft; but its original orthography seems to have been *calim*, and its derivation to be from κεκάλυμμαι. It conveys the idea of *privacy* or *secrecy*. It governs both an ablative and an accusative case: the former more generally, the latter principally in the earlier writers, as Plautus and Terence. Indeed, being most usually prefixed to *me* or *te*, it is not easy to determine the case in many instances.

CLAM, *secretly, unknown to*, with an accusative case.

1. ^h Unhappily I have bought a mistress for a great sum, ^k to gratify my inclinations, thinking that I could have her *unknown to* my father. He has found it out, and seen her and undone me.

^h I wretched

ⁱ pretio

^k for the sake of my mind

2. How much good I will do myself, unknown to my wife.

3. I have accustomed my son not to conceal from me those things which youth ¹ inclines to, which others do *unknown* to their fathers.

CLAM with an ablative case.

1. I have bought a mistress, *unknown* to my wife and son.

2. If the wife goes abroad out of the house *unknown* to her ^m husband, ⁿ the husband has an excuse for divorcing her.

CLAM, adverbially.

Clam is frequently used beyond all doubt adverbially, especially when opposed to *palam*.

1. He carried away many things openly to his own house. He removed many more ^o out of the way *privately*; he gave not a few, lavishly and prodigally, to his assistants; the rest he sold by ^p auction.

2. He never ceased from that time to form plots against his brother, *secretly* and openly.

¹ *fert*

^m *viro*

^o from the middle

^p an auction being appointed

ⁿ a cause is made to the husband: she is driven out from marriage

CHAPTER XLI.

IN.

THIS preposition, anciently written *indu* and *endo*, is derived from the Greek ἐν or ἐντός, and governs either an accusative or an ablative case. In its most general signification it implies *conjunction with something, or tendency towards something ; generally future* (as far as time is concerned) when used with an accusative, *present* when used with an ablative case. Grammarians indeed observe that it governs an accusative case when it signifies motion, an ablative when it implies rest. But this seems hardly sufficiently correct to form a general rule.

It is very difficult to arrange the significations of this preposition so as to shew their connection with each other. Indeed, in some cases they appear either quite detached, or very remotely allied.

IN, *to* or *unto*, for *ad*, with an accusative case.

1. (He said) that money and gifts, by which alone they could be corrupted, were greater among the Romans ;

and that no one was so inclined *to* arms, but that he would prefer 'the same reward for peace as for fighting.

2. Our people (began) to rejoice, and some to be afraid, because the fortunes and 'stake of all were brought 'to such a pass, that it 'was doubtful what the chance of the next hour would bestow.

3. On the third of the nones, when I came *to* Laterium, my brother's (house), I received your letters; -and when I had read them I was a little comforted.

Note. Here we may observe that *in* differs from *ad*, inasmuch as *ad* signifies merely *to*, or as far as a certain point, without being farther connected: *in*, though it cannot in these instances well be so rendered, yet in fact implies *into*, and signifies, therefore, as far as a certain point, and a little farther, or so as to be connected and blended with it. Thus *ad* Laterium, signifies only *to* or *as far as* Laterium; *in* Laterium, signifies not only *to*, or *as far as* Laterium, but entrance *into* it also.

IN, *into*, with an accusative case.

This signification is so closely connected with the former as to need no explanation.

1. By chance two legions engaged in the open plain

⁹ the same price of peace as of ever chance might afford after an
danger hour

⁹ affairs

⁹ they being read, I breathed

f ⁹ to that place

again a little

⁹ it was placed in doubt what-

between the Po and the road: * on the side of Vitellius, the ' twenty-first, ' which had the title of Rapax, of ' long established reputation; on the part of Otho (that called) the first Adjutrix, (which had) never before been led *into* action, but fierce, and ' eager for maiden laurels.

2. But you, Cæcilius! What can you do? At what time, or in what affair have you, ' I will not say given ' proof to others, but made trial ' of your abilities yourself? Did it never ' occur to you, ' what an arduous business it is to undertake a public cause.

3. Now at last ' I have a faint recollection that I have heard my father was called Hegio.

4. I sometimes (began) to go faster, sometimes to stop; to whisper I know not what ' *into* my servant's ear.

5. My mind inclines me to sing of bodies changed *into* ' new forms.

IN, *to* or *unto*.

In this case *in* still more nearly approaches to the sense of *ad*, as it conveys the idea of approximation without entrance.

1. Nor shall any youth of the Trojan nation ' raise the expectations of the Latin grandsires *to* so high a pitch.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| * <i>pro</i> | ' come <i>into</i> your mind |
| ' <i>una et vicesima</i> | ' what of business |
| ' to which was the surname | ' I return <i>into</i> memory as through |
| Rapacious (<i>dat.</i>) | a mist |
| ' renowned by ancient glory | ' to my servant, into his ear |
| ' desirous of new honour | ' forms changed into new |
| ' <i>non modo</i> | bodies |
| ' <i>specimen</i> | ' raise the Latin grandfathers |
| ' of yourself | with hope |

2. Then the senate and people of Rome created consul L. Æmilius Paulus, who had triumphed both (as) prætor and consul, a man to be praised *to* as great a degree as virtue can be understood.

3. Nemeturican pitch is made in Liguria. " To make it fit for flavouring (wines), ° you must take sea-water out at sea, as far as possible from the shore, and boil it down *to* one half: ^p when this has grown cold enough not to scald, we must mix as much of it as seems sufficient with the above-mentioned pitch, and stir it well carefully with ^qa wooden lath, or with the hand, that if there be ^r any impurity it may be washed away; ^s we must then let the pitch settle, and when it has settled, strain off the water; afterwards we must wash it twice or three times with the remaining part of ^t the boiled water, and ^u knead it till it becomes ^x bright red. ^y We must then let it be in the sun, when drained, fourteen days, that ^v any moisture which remained from the water may be dried up; and at night the vessel must be covered ^z that the dew may not fall on it. When we have prepared the pitch in this manner, and wish to flavour the wines, when they have twice ^a worked over, *to* forty-eight

^u that it may be made fit for flavouring (*condituris*)

^o sea-water is to be taken from the sea

^p which, when it has grown cold *to* such a degree that being touched it does not burn the body

^q *spatha*

^r any thing of vice

^s we shall then suffer

^t *decocta*

^u *subigemus*

^x *rutilum*

^y whatever moisture

^z that it may not be dewed

^a *deferbuerint*

sextarii of wine, we must add two cyathi of the aforesaid
^b pitch.

IN, *to or towards, for adversus.*

From the sense of approximation, in the last instance, we may deduce the signification of *in, towards.*

1. When you wish to buy a farm, if you can, let it be at the foot of a mountain, let it have an ^c aspect to the south, in a healthy situation; let there be plenty ^a of labourers, and a good watering place; ^e let it be near some substantial town, or the sea, or ^f a navigable river, or a good and ^g well frequented road. Let it be among those lands which do not often change their masters, ^h where those who have sold farms repent of selling them.

2. If our country, ⁱ as it ought, greatly delights us, ^k and has naturally so great power, that the wisest of men preferred that Ithaca (of his), ^l perched like a little nest upon the rugged rocks, to immortality, with what ^m ardour of affection, I pray you, ought we to be inflamed

^b *Note.* This is in the proportion of 288 parts of wine to one of pitch. The wines generally fermented so as to work over twice, by the end of the fourth day. I have selected this passage, because almost all the Greek wines are *resined* at this time, and I think I have drank some in Italy of the same description. It is distinct from the *Borachio*.

^c look

^d *operariorum*

^e let a strong town be near

^f a river where ships walk

^g celebrated

^h which it may repent (those) to have sold, who may have sold farms in those lands

ⁱ *id quod*

^k of which the force and nature is such

^l affixed

^m love

towards that country, which ⁿ is pre-eminently above all others the abode of virtue, empire, and dignity.

IN, *against*.

From the signification of *adversus*, *in* passes to that of *contra*.

1. He then distributed the horses of the lieutenants and tribunes, beginning ^o *with* his own, ^p without partiality ^q to the bravest soldiers, that (first) these, and then the infantry, might march *against* the enemy.

2. If I have offended at all *against* you, pardon me; and the rather because I have offended, for I have offended more grievously *against* myself.

3. We seek an orator, who can rouse a ^r spiritless and declining people to glory, or ^s reclaim them from error, or inflame them *against* the wicked, or soothe them when ^t set on *against* the good.

IN, for *into*, i. e. in the form or manner of, *according to*, for *secundum*.

From the idea of approximation, we may deduce the use of *in* for *into*, signifying likeness.

1. The port is bent *into* a bow, from the eastern waves.

2. The priestess calls the Trojans *into* the lofty temples, a side of the Eubœan rock cut *into* a huge cave.

ⁿ is alone in all the world
(*terris*)

^o from

^p with no ambition

^q to each bravest man

^r languishing and tottering

^s lead them back

^t incited

3. The Volscians, ^ufronting both ways, on the one hand supported (the attack of) the consul and the legions, with their other front pressed upon Tempanius and the knights; who, when they could not break through to their own men, having often attempted it, having taken possession of a certain hillock, ^zdrew themselves up *into* a circle for defence, ^ynot without considerable loss to the enemy.

4. By chance Chloreus, sacred to Cybele, and formerly her priest, shone conspicuous afar in Phrygian arms; and urged his foaming horse, which a skin covered, with brazen ^zscales ^abound together with gold ^b*after the manner of feathers*.

5. Why should they obey a few centurions, fewer tribunes, ^c*like slaves*.

6. He, the old man, with his cloak twisted back *after* the Pæonian ^dfashion, ^emakes much haste, in vain, with his medical hand and powerful herbs of Phœbus.

7. But then you might see the fauns and wild beasts dance *in tune* (i. e. according to tune).

8. At that time ^fit was usual to enter into office on the ides of May. Therefore, in the beginning of their office, they made the first day of their honours remarkable by a denunciation of great terror. For ^gwhereas the

^u *diversi*

^z defended themselves *into* a circle

^y by no means unavenged

^z *squamis*

^a *conserta*

^b *into* a feather

^c *into the manner of*

^d manner

^e *multa trepidat*

^f the ides of May were then solemn for entering magistracies

^g *quum*

former decemviri ^b had observed this custom, that one (only) should have the fasces, and that this ensign of royalty should pass through all ⁱ according to rotation, each in his turn, on a sudden they all ^k appeared with twelve fasces each.

9. While all things were going on most prosperously in this part of the empire, a defeat was sustained in Germany, under M. Lollius, a man *in* all respects more desirous of money than of acting rightly.

10. Galgacus, distinguished among many chiefs for his valour and high birth, is said to have spoken before the assembled multitude, demanding battle, *after* this manner.

IN, *on* or *upon*, for *super* or *ad*.

This signification of *in* is deducible from the idea of connection.

1. Not even thus ^l being able to raise his body, he fell down again *upon* his knees.

2. My house suddenly sinking with a great downfall, ^m came down and fell *upon* the head of its master.

3. A certain man ⁿ was found guilty of having killed his father: immediately, as he had no means of escape, ^o wooden clogs were put *upon* his feet, and his face was covered with a ^p leathern bag, and tied up in it; he was then led into prison, that he might remain there ^q only

^b *ita servassent*

ⁱ *in orbem suam cujusque vicem*

^k *prodire*

^l *potens corporis*

^m *concidit*

ⁿ was judged to have killed

^o *soleæ inductæ erant*

^p *folliculo*

^q *tantisper dum*

just while the sack was provided, into which, when he was put, ' he might be thrown into the river.

4. The land, although it differs sometimes in appearance, *upon* the whole, however, is either ' rough with forests, or deformed with marshes.

5. We can answer *on* either side.

IN, for *super*, *over*.

From *in* being used for *super*, *upon*, it is also used for *super*, *over*.

1. I made use of that power which I had *over* my son.

2. All things in this cause, O judges, are wretched and unbecoming; but nothing can be produced more cruel or unjust than this. ' A son is not permitted to have an " examination of his father's slaves, " about his father's death, he shall not even be so long master *over* his own slaves, ' as while " an examination may be made of them concerning the death of his father.

IN, *for*, used for *ad*, *pro*, or *propter*.

1. As that praise which is used for business requires proof, so that also which is composed for ostentation admits some kind of proof also. As (if) he who should say that Romulus was the son of Mars, and

' *in profluentem deferreter*

' horrid with woods or foul

' it is not lawful for a son

' a question from

' *gen. case.*

' *dum*

' it may be enquired from them

brought up by a she wolf, should use ^a this *for* ^b a proof of his heavenly origin, that being thrown into ^c the river he could not ^d be drowned.

2. Every grove falls *for* a fleet.

3. Going from thence, I met the servant of Chremes ^c carrying a pennyworth of potherbs and little fish *for* the old man's supper.

4. If it is *for* ^f the interest ^g of both of us, that (the marriage) ^h should take place, order her to be fetched. But if there will be more harm than good to both us from that ⁱ event, I beseech you this, that you would consult *for* the common (good) of both, as if she was your daughter, and I was the father of Pamphilus.

5. The bold Massagetes, who wounds his horses *for* ^k a draught.

IN, *for*, signifying distribution of quantity, often rendered in English by *a*, *for each*, and for which *secundum* or *per* might be used in Latin.

1. Minucius was presented with ^l an ox with gilt horns, without the Porta Trigemina, not even the common people being unwilling, because he had divided among the people ^m the corn of Mælius, valued at a penny *a* bushel.

^a *his*

^b an argument

^c *profluentem*

^d be extinguished

^e to carry potherbs and little fish (bought for) an obolus, for supper for the old man

rem

^f to both

^g may be done

^h *re*

ⁱ *pocula*

^j a gilded ox, (if *bove* and *arpo* be not rather the true reading)

^k Mælian corn

2. Acestes, sprung from Troy, gives you two head of cattle *for each* ship.

IN, *for*, expressive of future time.

This sense of *in* is deducible from the idea of approximation.

1. How much the difference of times could do was then best understood, when every most guilty person was then ^afastened to those rocks, to which before all the most innocent (had been banished); and when those islands which (a multitude) of (exiled) senators had lately occupied, were now filled with a host of informers, whom you have checked, not *for* the present but *for* ever, ^o confined by the toils of such penalties.

2. At Cephaledum there is a fixed month ^pin which it is necessary that a chief priest should be appointed. One Artemo, by surname Climachias, was desirous of that honour, a man ^qwealthy enough, and of a noble family; but he could by no means be made if one Herodotus was there. That honour and ^rappointment was thought to be so ^sjustly due to him, *for* that year, that not even Climachias could contradict it.

3. P. Go this way. — B. I follow you; 'but why do — you not invite the spectators too? — P. By Hercules, they are not accustomed to invite me, nor do I them.

^a affixed

^o in illa pœnarum indagine inclusos

^p in which month

^q truly wealthy

^r locus

^s ita deberi

^t quin vocas

But if you ^u will applaud and approve this ^v company and play, I will invite you *for* to-morrow.

4. He asks his father's chariot, and the power and management of ^v the wing-footed horses *for* a day.

5. Caius Canius, a Roman knight, ^z gave out that he wished to buy some gardens, where he might invite his friends, and amuse himself without intruders. ^a When this was generally known, one Pythius, ^b a money-lender at Syracuse, said that he had some gardens, not indeed ^c for sale, but that if Canius chose, ^d he was welcome to use them as his own; and at the same time he invited the man to supper at ^e the gardens, *for* the next day.

IN, for *until*.

Hence it signifies *until*.

1. He who believes that Acerra ^f smells of yesterday's wine, is mistaken. Acerra always drinks ^g *till* it is to-day.

2. ^h He gave judgment in person diligently, and sometimes even *till* night.

3. The affair was put off *till* the next senate, ⁱ which presented a most august spectacle. ^k The emperor presided, for he was then consul, and ^l besides, (it was) the

^u are willing to

^z *gregem*

^v *alipedum*

^a used to say

^a *quod cum percubisset*

^b *qui argentariam faciebat*

^c venal

^d it was lawful to him

^e into the gardens

^f *fastere*

^g until the light

^h himself gave (*dixit*) justice

ⁱ the very sight of which was most august

^k the prince

^l *ad hoc*

month of January, = very remarkable as well in other respects as for a full attendance of senators. Besides the greatness of the cause, and the = increase of expectation by delay, and common fame, and °the natural desire which men have to know great and unusual things, had = brought together people from all quarters.

4. ° After lying in the sun, he generally = bathed in cold (water); then = he used to lunch, and afterwards slept a very little. By and by, as if on another day, he = would study *till* supper time.

IN, *by*, expressive of time.

Closely connected with the sense of *until*, is that of *by*, expressive of time; as when we say *year by year*, we mean from one year *unto* or *until* another, *by the month*, i. e. from one month *until* another. In this sense the partitives *each*, or *every*, or the adverbs of time, *hourly*, *daily*, *yearly*, may often be used to express the meaning of the preposition.

1. When a boundless mischief = was spreading in the city, and the same = was extending *daily* wider and wider, and the same persons were making a monument

= most celebrated as well (as to) other things, as with a frequency of senators

= expectation increased
= the study implanted in mortals of knowing

= exciverat

= after the sun

= was washed with

= *gustabat*

= *imperfect tense*

= *serperat*

= *manaret latius*

(to Cæsar) in the forum, who had performed that ^r unhallowed funeral, and abandoned men (in conjunction) with slaves most like themselves, threatened the houses and temples of this city every day more and more, such was the ^z severity of Dolabella, as well against the desperate and wicked slaves, as against the impure and abandoned ^a citizens, and such his overthrow of that execrable column, that it seems wonderful to me that the rest of his ^b conduct should have differed so very much from that one day.

2. ^c Prepare yourself, if you chuse, for this danger, ^d to contend *hourly* for the risk of your life, and have the sword and enemy in the entrance of your palace.

3. He lived ^e inconsistently, so as ^f to change his rank *every* hour.

4. We wage war in Italy, in our own settlements and land. All (places) around us are full of citizens and allies; they assist and will assist us with arms, men, horses, provisions; they have already given that proof of their fidelity in our adversity. ^g Time and experience will make us more cautious and ^h more steady. Hannibal, on the other hand, is in a foreign and an enemy's land, among all things unfriendly and hostile, far from his home, far from his country. He has neither peace by land or sea; for no cities, no ⁱ fortresses will re-

^r *insepultam sepulturam*

^a *animadversio*

^c free men

^b time

^e be girt up, if it pleases you, against (*in*)

^d that you may contend *by* each hour (*pl.*)

^c unequal

^f that he changed his *clavus*

^g *dies*

^h more constant

ⁱ *walls*

ceive him, he sees nothing any where his own : he lives on what he can ^k plunder from day to day.

We now come to the use of *in* with an ablative case, the first of which is in its most direct and obvious sense of *in*, implying intimate connection.

IN, *in*.

1. What must we do then ? Must we use arguments *in* an affair of this sort ? We must enquire, I suppose, whether this Hejus ^l was in debt, whether he even made a sale ? If he did make one, ^m whether he was under such difficulties, such want of money and need as to despoil his private ⁿ chapel, to sell his ^o family gods. But I perceive the man never had a sale ; that he never sold any thing but the produce of his ^p estate ; that he not only was not *in* debt, but was, and ^q is *in* the possession of an ample clear estate.

2. But since you think this kind of punishment ^r severe, what ^s hardship is there, I would ask you, ^t if the same thing is done ^u to you, which you have done yourself to another ?

3. Since there are two kinds of beauty, *in* the one of which there is grace, *in* the other dignity, we ought to think grace ^v appropriate to women, dignity to men.

^k by *daily* plunder

^l had any borrowed money (*ex alienum*)

^m whether such difficulty of money matters (*rei nummarie*)

ⁿ *sacrarium*

^o *patrios*

^p his fruits

^q is in his own many monies

^r bitter, bitterness

^s I beseech you

^t in you ; *in* another

^u womanly ; manly

4. * This made ^y the smallness of their own numbers, and the multitude of the Etruscans ^z manifest, their ranks being ^a crowded *in* a narrow (space).

5. I know ^b you do not hate him. How (far) you may wish to oblige him is ^c *in* your own power.

IN, in the case of, with respect to, towards, or to.

This sense is derived from the ideas of approximation and connection.

1. You do not appear to me to judge rightly of Cato; for either no one ever was (perfectly) wise, which indeed I rather believe, or if any one (was), it was he. For ^d to mention no other instance, how did he bear the death of his son. I remembered Paullus, I had seen Gallus, but these (grieved) *in the case of* children, Cato *in that of* ^e an adult and eminent man.

2. That deity on whom the Roman power well ^f depends, often, (when) conqueror, was ^g merciful *towards* his enemy.

3. Let them indeed, ^h since the fashion is so, be liberal out of the fortunes of our allies, let them be merciful *to* the plunderers of the treasury; (but) let them not ⁱ give away our blood, and while they spare a few villains, ^k go to ruin all good men.

- | | |
|---|---|
| * which thing | * perfect and tried (<i>spectato</i>) |
| ^y the fewness of them | ^f <i>nixa est</i> |
| ^z remarkable | ^g lenient |
| ^a multiplied | ^h since our manners have |
| ^b that he is not for hatred to | themselves so |
| you | ⁱ <i>largiantur</i> |
| ^c in your own hand | ^k <i>perditum eant</i> |
| ^d that I may omit other things | |

IN, *concerning*.

Hence it is even put for *de, concerning, about, of, or, as we sometimes say, at*.

1. *At* whom then do men ¹tremble? Whom do they gaze on ² with amazement (when) speaking? *At* whom do they exclaim with rapture? Whom, if I may so say, do they think a god among mankind? Those who speak distinctly, clearly, copiously, ³ luminously, in ⁴ subjects and words, and in their speech itself make a sort of harmony and rythm, which is what I call (speaking) ornamentally.

2. You know in the Trojan Horse, towards the end, it is (written) "they are wise too late;" but you, ⁵ my old friend, are not too late. You ⁶ wrote those first ⁷ angry (letters) ⁸ foolishly enough; afterwards I do not altogether blame you ⁹ for not making yourself too ¹⁰ curious about Britain.

3. That old saying of ¹¹ Nero, *about* a thievish slave, was ¹² laughable enough, that he was the only one to whom nothing was either sealed or locked up in the house; which same thing may be said *of* a good servant.

IN, for *inter, among*.

This sense arises also from the idea of connection.

¹ *exhorrescunt*

² *stupified*

³ *illuminate*

⁴ *things*

⁵ *vetule*

⁶ *dedisti*

⁷ *rabiosulas*

⁸ *sat fatuas*

⁹ that you did not afford yourself

¹⁰ *nimis φιλοθέωρον*

¹¹ *Neronianum*

¹² *ridiculous*

1. ^a I lay down this as a first principle, that friendship cannot exist but *among* good men.

2. I hear that there is ^a neither gold nor silver in Britain. If that is so, ^b I advise you to take a car, and come back to us as soon as possible. But if we can obtain what we wish without Britain, take care that you are *among* the intimate friends of Cæsar.

3. All things which happen according to nature are to be esteemed ^c as blessings. But what can be so much according to nature, as for old men to die.

Note. Hence the phrase *imprimis, especially, particularly*, i. e. *among the first things*.

1. We *particularly* love and esteem him, both because he is your son, and worthy of you, and loves and always has loved us.

2. We all wish to see you, my (dear) Tiro, myself *in particular*, but ^d in good health.

IN, *on*, for *super* or *a*.

This sense is derived also from the idea of connection.

1. Such was ^e the fury of this battle, that fame hath related that the gods were present at the spectacle; no one doubted that two *on* white horses were Castor and Pollux.

2. That was a ^f night engagement, and the moon was

^a I think this first

^c nothing of gold

^b I persuade (that) you may
take some car (*essedum*)

^e among good things

^d *valentem*

^c the atrocity

^f nocturnal

* *on* their side. For, as if ^h fighting with them, when ⁱ she shone in the rear of the enemy, (and) in the front of the Romans, the soldiers of ^k Pontus, by mistake, aimed at their own shadows ^l which were lengthened out, as if (they were) the bodies of the enemy.

3. With such words and gifts of Latinus, ^m the Trojans return ⁿ mounted *on* their horses.

IN, for *cum*, *with*.

From the idea of connection we may deduce also the sense of *in*, for *cum*, *with*.

That most wise king ^o instituted this form of government, that the youth, divided ^p into tribes, should keep watch *with* their horses and arms ^q for the sudden emergencies of war, the council of the commonwealth should be in the power of the old men, who were called fathers from their authority, senators on account of their age.

Note. This phraseology, if analyzed, will be resolved into *in* and *on*, *on their horses*, and *in* their arms.

IN, for *ex*, *out of*, or *from*.

This sense of *in* is also to be deduced from the idea of connection.

* in their parts	^m <i>Æneadae</i>
^h <i>commilitans</i>	ⁿ sublime
ⁱ she afforded herself to the enemy from the back, to the Romans from the front	^o imposed this state to the republic
^k <i>Pontici</i>	^p through
^l falling longer	^q to the sudden things

1. Through all this time there was no kind of cruelty 'unpractised by them in their fury against their prisoners; (they used) to offer human blood to the gods, to drink *out of* 'skulls, and 'to aggravate the horrors of death by every kind of mockery, as well by fire as smoke.

2. How many inconveniences "will you bring upon yourself *from* this affair, * if you do not take care!

3. The couch shines with Trojan purple, and they drain the wine *from* the gold of the ancient Assaracus.

IN, *at or during*.

We now proceed to the use of *in* expressive of time, which, when joined to an ablative case, generally signifies time *past* or *present*, and hence is deducible from the idea of *connection*, as its signification when used to signify future time is derived from that of *approximation*: when it signifies continuance of time it comprehends both these senses, and therefore it may govern either case, though it generally in those instances takes an accusative. Thus, when we say, *in paucis diebus quibus hæc acta sunt*, the transactions are *connected with* a few days, which days are to be considered as the time *during which* the transactions took place, i. e. *time present*, with regard to the transactions themselves;

' left (*residuum*) to them raging

' the bones of heads

' *sædare*

" will you take to yourself

* unless

time past, with regard to the moment at which those transactions are now spoken of: when we say, *T. Annius consul in annum proximum designatus est*, we mean that T. Annius was elected consul *for* the next year; that is, *in* has a reference to a *future* and contingent event, which event has not yet taken place, but is *approaching*. When we say, *in præsenti*, we mean *at this present instant*; yet *in præsens* is also good Latin, because the word *present* in this case has a somewhat wider signification, and refers to the *continuance* not of a *single instant*, but of that whole period during which the event is supposed to take place, and therefore has in reality somewhat of a *future* signification; the *in*, in the former expression may be rendered by *at this moment*, in the latter by *for the present*; and thus many other expressions, which appear anomalous, may be reduced to general principles. Thus, *in eo anno* will signify *in that year*, that year being time *present* as to the transaction; *in eum annum*, *for that year*, the transaction being then to be carried into effect, and so the sense being *future*.

IN, *in*, *at*, or *on*, i. e. during.

1. In this space, and *in* those years after my ædileship, I was made first prætor, with incredible good-will of the people.

2. You shall be present yourself ^y *at* her recognition.

3. I heard this by chance, while she herself was telling it the other *on* the road.

4. My consulship is now ^a *at* its close; do not withdraw from me ^a a successor to my diligence; do not take away him to whom I wish to deliver the state ^b in safety, to be defended from these so great dangers.

5. But since all things cannot be spoken at once, these ought to be known *at the present*.

IN, *within*.

This sense is also deducible from the idea of connection.

1. *Within* about a few days ^c after these things were done, this neighbour (of ours) Chrysis, dies.

2. ^d For my part I believe, you rascal, that you could drink out four ^e most fruitful vintages of mount Massicus, *within* an hour.

3. He would often dictate two hundred verses *within* the hour, as if (it were) a mighty (feat), standing on one foot.

Note. In expressions of time, *in* is frequently omitted, and then the substantive is said to be in the ablative case, signifying *part*, or in the accusative case, signifying *duration* of time.

^y *in cognoscendo*

^a *in its exit*

^a *vicarium*

^b *safe*

^c *in which*

^d *equidem*

^e *uberrimos fructus*

IN, periphrastically.

In is sometimes used periphrastically with an ablative case, to express a nominative or oblique case.

1. The spring ^fstripping of the vine leaves, ^sis *agreed* (to be) from the ides of May (to) within ten days before it begins to flower.

2. So very *difficult* is moderation ^hin maintaining liberty, while each one, by pretending that he wishes it equalized, so raises himself that he depresses the other.

3. It delights me also, as if I had been ⁱa *sharer* of the labour and danger, to have come to the end of the Punic war.

4. Do we appear to you to be such very fit objects ^kto play your tricks *on*?

IN, compounded.

In composition *in* changes its consonant before the other liquids into the liquid it precedes, as *illudo*, from *in* and *ludo*; *immaturus*, from *in* and *maturus*; *irrideo* from *in* and *rideo*; and before *b* and *p* the *n* is changed into *m*, as *imbibo*, from *in* and *bibo*; *impono*, from *in* and *pono*. In more correct and ancient orthography, however, the *n* is generally preserved, except before *m*, and even there by those who

^f *pumpinatio*

^s *in confesso est*

^h of defending

ⁱ in a part

^k *on whom* (i. e. whom) you may mock

affect great archaisms. Before *gn* it is dropped, as *gnarus*, *ignarus*; *notus*, anciently *gnotus*, *ignotus*.

The signification of *in* is very various in composition, and in some cases even contradictory. Thus it augments, as *minuo*, to *lessen*; *imminuo*, to *make less upon less*, or to *make very small*: *fractus*, *broken*, ¹*infractus*, *much broken*, or *broken in*. But more frequently it is used in the same sense of negation as the α privative of the Greek, and the *un* or *in* prefixed to words in English, as *mundus*, *clean*; *immundus*, *unclean*: *sanus*, *sound*; *insanus*, *unsound*, &c. But in some instances the augmentive and privative senses appear in the same word, thus *impotens* is used in the sense of *very powerful*, i. e. *uncontroulable*, *ungovernable*; *aut nullos animi motus, aut non tam impotentes fuisse*. Cic. Orat. Part. c. 36.; and in the sense of *weak*, *powerless*, *valeant hæc omnia, ad salutem innocentium, ad opem impotentium*, Cic. pro Muræ. c. 28. *Immutatus* also signifies *changed* or *unchanged*; *incoctus*, *well cooked*, and *uncooked*; *indictus*, *declared*, as *feriæ indictæ*; and *unspoken*, as *indictum ore alio*, &c.

Other senses which *in* takes in composition are easily deducible from its significations, as already

¹ It is never used in the sense of *unbroken* by good writers, though often by moderns.

explained: thus it takes the sense of *in*, simply, as *laqueatus*, *snared*; *illaqueatus*, *ensnared*: of *to* or *on*, as *lachrymor*, *to weep*; *illachrymor*, *to weep upon*, or *weep over*: *ludo*, *to play*; *illudo*, *to play upon*, or *mock*: *pono*, *to place*; *impono*, *to place upon*, *to put upon*, or *impose*: of *at*, as *rideo*, *to laugh*; *irrideo*, *to laugh at*: it signifies controul, as *habeo*, *to have*; *inhibeo*, *to have within command*, *to check*, or *inhibit*: it signifies *into*, as *sero*, *to sow*; *insero*, *to sow into*, or *insert*: it signifies the commencement of an action, as *albescio*, *to grow white*; *inalbesco*, *to begin to grow white*: *capio*, *to take*; *incipio*, *to begin against*, as *video*, *to see*; *invideo*, *to see or look against*, and so *to envy a person*: approximation, as *duco*, *to lead*; *induco*, *to lead into*, also, *to lead towards*, and so *to induce*. There are also many words compounded with *in* from obsolete simple words, as *inclino*, *incendo*, *imbuo*, &c.

CHAPTER XLII.

SUB.

THIS preposition is manifestly derived from the Greek *ὑπὸ*, the aspirate, as in many other instances, being changed into *s*. It implies *contiguity and inferiority*, when applied to *place* ; *proximity within, or not exceeding, a certain limit*, when applied to *time*. When applied to *place*, it generally governs an ablative, when to *time*, an accusative case ; but this rule is not invariable.

SUB, *under*, with an accusative, referred to *place*.

1. The camp, therefore, as we have before said, being pitched before the walls of Jerusalem, he (Titus) ^m displayed his legions drawn up in array. The Jews ⁿ formed their line *under* the very walls, (as if) ^o ready to venture farther, on success, and having ^p a refuge at hand, if they were repulsed.

2. The scaling ladders cling to the walls, and they ⁿ climb up the steps *under* the very door-posts, and

^m *ostentavit*

ⁿ *struxere aciem*

^o about to dare

^p a place of refuge being prepared

^q *nituntur gradibus*

hold before them their shields with their left hands, being protected ^a against weapons; they grasp the pinnacles with their right.

3. You shall visit the Twins, *under* the head of the Bear.

SUB, *under, on, or beneath*, with an ablative case, expressive of *place* or *circumstance*.

1. She placed the shining arms under an oak opposite (to him).

2. Sylla, I suppose, when he presented Spaniards and Gauls with the freedom of the city, would have rejected this man asking for it. (Sylla, I say), whom we saw in an assembly, when a bad ^t vulgar poet had offered him ^u a petition because he had written merely an epigram upon him ^x in long and short verses, command immediately that a reward should be given him ^y out of the property he was then selling, *on* this condition, that he should never write any thing more.

3. The hunter remains *beneath* the cold ^z sky, unmindful of his tender wife.

4. Here is ^a a little farm ^b in the suburbs, which you let to a ^c stranger.

5. ^d We build our fleet *under* Antandros itself, and the mountains of the Phrygian Ida.

6. I added these (precautions) in choosing ^e a position,

^r *objiciunt*

^s *ad*

^t from the people

^u a little book

^x *alternis versibus longiusculis*

^y from those things which

^z *Jove*

^a *paulum agelli*

^b under the city

^c *foras*

^d *molimur*

^e a place

that I might have a river ^f in front, ^e the passage of which would cause delay; that the Vocantii should be *close* at hand, through whose ^h country ⁱ I might have a secure passage.

SUB, *under*, signifying the pretext or cause.

This sense of *sub* is deducible from precisely the same principles as the former.

1. If, even now, *under* ^k the semblance of a fair treaty, we can endure slavery, what ^l prevents but ^m that having betrayed the Sidicini, we should submit to the dictates not only of the Romans, but of the Samnites too.

2. After he had lamented Atys breathing out his life *under* a bitter wound, he snatched the ⁿ bow which he had bent, and said, “^o let me fight this battle with you.”

3. He complained, among other things, that he was cheated of a just triumph, when a little before he had ^p forbidden *under* pain of death, that nothing should be done about his honours.

SUB, with an accusative case, signifying time.

Sub generally is joined with an accusative case, when it signifies *contiguity in point of time*.

^f opposite	^l is wanting
^e in which there might be the delay of passage	^m <i>abl. abs.</i>
^h places	ⁿ <i>plural</i>
ⁱ a road might faithfully be open to me	^o let these contests be to you with me
^k the shadow of an equal treaty	^p denounced <i>under</i> punishment

SUB, *on, about, or at, in point of time.*

1. Pompey ^a set sail *about* night.
2. *At* the end ^r of the engagement with the cavalry, the battle of the infantry began.
3. The man skilled in laws and statutes praises the husbandman, when his ^s client knocks at his door *at* the cock-crowing.
4. *On* the arrival of the Roman prætor the Carthaginians departed from the territory of Nola, and marched down to the sea near Naples, being desirous ^t of gaining possession of a maritime town, to which ^u his fleet might have a safe passage from Africa.
5. When Libra hath made the hours of day and sleep equal, and now divides the world ^x equally between light and darkness, exercise your bullocks, ye husbandmen, sow barley in the fields, even till ^y *about* the last shower of intractable winter.

SUB, *after or upon.*

From the notion of proximity and inferiority which this word conveys, it sometimes signifies *next after, or immediately following*, or, as we sometimes say, *upon this*.

1. I never knew any happen ^z within the memory of man more glorious, nothing more acceptable, nothing

^a loosed his ships

^r of the equestrian contest

^s *consultor*,

^t of enjoying

^u there might be a safe course
to his ships

^x in the middle

^y *usque sub*

^z *post*

more opportune ^ain point of time, than your letters, O Plancus. For ^bthey were brought to Cornutus in a ^cfull senate, after he had read the cold and ^dirresolute letters of Lepidus. *Immediately after them*, yours were read, not without great acclamations.

2. When the senate was held ^ein the temple of Apollo, on the 11th of the calends of August, and ^fthere was a debate ^gabout paying Pompey's army, mention was made about that legion which Pompey ^hreported in his accounts as lent to Cæsar, ⁱwhat its effective strength was, when it was to be demanded back from him; when Pompey was compelled to say, that he ^kwould withdraw the legion from Gaul, but not *immediately upon* the mention (of the thing), and ^lthe clamours of his enemies.

SUB, *about or towards.*

Sub, about or towards, in point of time, is also sometimes used with an ablative case, though more frequently in the best writers with an accusative.

1. *Towards* the end of his life he gave some very plain signs ⁿof his repenting his marriage with Agrippina, and the adoption of Nero.

^a in the time itself

^b *redditæ sunt*

^c frequent

^d inconstant

^e *ad Apollinis*

^f it was referred

^g *de stipendio Pompeii*

^h *expensam tulit*

ⁱ of what number it might be,
and when it might be resought

^k *abducturum*

^l the reproach of his abusers

^m neither obscure

ⁿ of one repenting concerning
the marriage of Agrippina

2. Being accused ° of treason, and adulteries, and incest with his sister Lepida, *towards* † the close of the reign of Tiberius, he escaped by a change of times, and died of ‡ a dropsy at Pyrgi, † having left one son, Nero, † by Agrippina, the daughter of Germanicus.

3. The males have horns, and they alone of all animals lose them every year at a stated period of the spring ; therefore *about* the very day they seek the most inaccessible (places).

SUB, in composition.

Sub, in composition, changes its last consonant to that with which the other word begins in some instances, and not in others ; as before *c*, *cano*, *succino* ; *candidus*, *subcandidus* : before *f*, as *fero*, *suffero* ; *fuscus*, *subfuscus* : before *g*, as *gero*, *suggero* ; *grandis*, *subgrandis* : before *m*, as *mistus*, *submistus* ; *missus*, *submissus*, and *summissus* : before *p*, as *puto*, and *supputo* ; *præter*, and *subpræter* : before *r*, as *rapio*, and *surrupio* ; *remigo*, and *subremigo*. Before *s*, followed by a consonant, it loses the *b*, as *spiro*, *suspiro* : and in many cases it changes the *b* into *s*, as *capiō*, *suscipio* ; *pendo*, *suspendo* ; *teneo*, *sustineo*. In these latter cases, it should seem as if this preposition had been sometimes written *subs*, as *ab* is sometimes writ-

° of majesty

† excessu

‡ morbo aquæ intercutis

† one son being raised up

(*sublata*)

° born from

ten *abs*, in earlier writers ; for though it would be correct to write *subfero*, *subputo*, *subripio*, it would hardly be so, or at least would be affected, to write *subcipio*, *subpendo*, *subtineo*. The meanings of *sub*, in composition, are deducible from that of contiguity with inferiority, and are principally connected with its meaning of *under*. Hence it often signifies diminution, as *rufus*, *red* ; *subrufus*, *reddish*, i. e. approaching to red, but not equal to it : *candidus*, *white* ; *subcandidus*, *whitish* : *timeo*, *to fear* ; *subtimeo*, *to fear a little*. Sometimes it means direct inferiority in point of place, as *struo*, *to build* ; *substruo*, *to build beneath* : *eo*, *to go* ; *subeo*, *to go under*. Sometimes it means something secret, or clandestine, as *gero*, *to carry* ; *suggero*, *to carry under*, or *suggest* : *duco*, *to lead* ; *subduco*, *to lead away*, *to withdraw privately* : *rapio*, *to snatch* ; *surripeo*, *to snatch privately*, or *steal*.

CHAPTER XLIII.

SUBTER.

THIS preposition is derived from *sub*, and, like it, signifies *contiguity and inferiority of place*, but is not referred to *time*. It governs an accusative more frequently than an ablative case, and is perhaps used more frequently by poets than prose writers. There seems not to be sufficient foundation for the distinction of some grammarians that it governs an accusative case when it signifies motion, and an ablative when it signifies rest. It is opposed to *super*.

SUBTER, *under, beneath*, with an accusative.

1. It is reported that Alpheus, a river of Elis, [†]hath worked a secret way *beneath* the sea, which now, at your mouth, Arethusa, is mixed with the Sicilian waves.

2. Then, almost *under* the mid region, the sun [‡]has his place, the leader, and chief, and governor of the other luminaries.

3. Plato [‡]supposed the soul to be three fold; [‡]the go-

[†] *egisse*

[‡] *obtinet*

[‡] *finxit*

[‡] *principatum*

verning power of which, that is, reason, he placed in the head, as in a citadel, and wished to separate the (other) two parts, anger and desire, which he divided in their situations; he placed anger in the breast, desire ^a *beneath* the midriff.

SUBTER, *under, beneath*, with an ablative.

1. They also rolled down stones of immense ^a weight, if by any means they might break through ^b their sheltered host; while, however, ^c they delight to bear all misfortunes under a thick testudo.

2. The water, flowing by, lately washes with its Lethæan stream the pale foot of my brother; whom, snatched away from my eyes, the Trojan land ^d buries beneath the Rhœtean shore.

SUBTER, adverbially.

Subter is sometimes used adverbially, without a case.

To me, indeed, those ancients appear ^c to have comprehended something greater in their ^f minds (and) to have seen also much farther ^g than the keenness of our faculties can behold; ^h for they affirmed that all these things which are above and *below* are one, and are bound together by one consent of nature.

^a *præcordia*

^a *ablative*

^b their covered army

^c it delights them

^d *oblerit*

^e *complexi*

^f *genius (pl.)*

^g than as much as

^h who

SUBTER, in composition.

Subter, in composition, either signifies simply under or beneath, as labor, *to glide* ; subterlabor, *to glide beneath* : or something secret and clandestine, as fugio, *to fly* ; subterfugio, *to fly away privately, to escape beneath the shelter of something*.

CHAPTER XLIV.

SUPER.

THIS preposition is derived from the Greek *ὑπὲρ*, as *sub* is from *ὑπὸ* : its general signification is not very easily defined ; but it may be said to express for the most part *elevation*, or a situation *higher* than ourselves or the object spoken of. This preposition also, like *sub*, is said by grammarians to govern an accusative or an ablative, according as it expresses a state of motion or rest ; but this is not sufficiently true to establish a general rule.

SUPER, *upon, above*, with an accusative.

1. Demetrius appointed a limit to new sepulchres, for ^k he would not allow any thing to be placed *upon* the mound of earth but a little column, no higher than three cubits, or ^l a slab, or ^m a little vase, and ⁿ he appointed a certain officer to superintend this.

2. Nomentanus was *above* ^o the master of the house, Porcius below, ridiculous ^p for swallowing cheesecakes whole.

^k *noluit*

^l a table

^m *labellum*

ⁿ he set a certain magistrate over this charge

^o *ipsum*

^p to swallow

3. As ^athe Persians were worshipping Alexander, Polyperchon, who lay *above* the king, began in ^ra scoffing way, to exhort one of them, (as he was) touching the ground with his chin, that he should knock it against the earth ^sharder, and ^tdrew forth the anger of Alexander, which for a long time he could not ^ucontain in his mind.

SUPER, *above*, i. e. *more than*.

The same year it was considered ^xas a prodigy that the Ruminal (fig) tree, in the comitium, which *above* 830 years before ^yhad overshadowed the infants Remus and Romulus, ^zhad wasted away, its branches being dead and trunk withered until ^ait put forth new shoots.

SUPER, *beyond*, with an accusative.

Hence, by a very easy transition, it signifies *beyond* or *besides*.

1. The news of the battle of Cremona reached Vespasian in Egypt, rejoicing in that victory, (which he had gained over Anicetus,) all things ^bsucceeding *beyond* his wishes.

2. He shall extend the empire *beyond* the Garamantes and Indians.

3. The supper given Vitellus ^con his arrival, was

^a the Persians worshipping
whom

^r through mockery

^s more vehemently

^t elicuit

^u capere

^x in the place of

^y had covered the infancy of

^z (was) diminished

^a in *novos fatus reviresceret*

^b flowing

^c adventitia

famous *beyond* all the rest, in which two thousand of the most choice fish, seven thousand birds, are said to have been ^dserved up. This also he surpassed himself, by the dedication of a dish which, on account of its immense size, he called the shield of Minerva.

SUPER, *besides*.

Hence it easily signifies *besides* or *in addition to*.

1. Then, also, •they fought unsuccessfully, and the enemy ^ftook possession of the Janiculum; and the city would have been besieged, ^gscarcity pressing them *besides* the war, for the Etrurians had crossed the Tiber, had not the consul Horatius been recalled from the Volsci; and that war ^hwas so close to the very walls, ⁱthat they fought first at (the temple) of Hope, ^ka second time at the Porta Collina.

2. ^lThe pestilence attacked the Romans and Carthaginians with equal destruction, except that famine also, *besides* the disease, affected the Carthaginian army.

3. ^mWhat good then have I done, if you ⁿstill attack the laws ^owhich are on my side, and *besides* this, complain that ^phaving broken my word, I do not send you ^qthe verses which you expected.

^d set before him

• it was fought badly

^f occupied

^g the market

^h so stood upon

ⁱ that it was fought

^k iterum

^l incesserat in

^m what then have I profited

ⁿ nevertheless

^o making with me

^p mendax

^q the verses expected by you

SUPER, *upon* or *in addition to*.

From the sense of *above* or *besides*, we easily derive that of *upon*, all being connected with the idea of *addition*.

1. I cannot express how pleasant it is to me that our friend, Saturninus, expresses to (*apud*) me 'his great gratitude towards you 'in letters *upon* letters.

2. Therefore, when the truce was 'manifestly broken by one crime *upon* another, Lælius and Fulvius "arrived from Rome with the Carthaginian ambassadors, to whom Scipio (said), although not only the faith of the truce, but also the law of nations, had been violated by the Carthaginians in (the persons of his) ambassadors, yet that he would do nothing *against them unworthy of the customs of the Roman people, or his own 'habits.

SUPER, *over*.

From the notion of beyond, *super* easily takes the sense of *over*.

Atys, carried in a swift ship *over* the deep seas, gladly touched the Phrygian grove with rapid foot, and approached the shady 'haunts of the goddess 'crowned with woods.

' pays the greatest thanks to
you

' in other letters upon others

' *haud dubie*

' *supervenerunt*

* *in iis*

' morals

' places

' *redimita*

SUPER with an ablative.

Super, *above*, i. e. *upon*.

1. Yet here you may sleep this night with me *upon* the green leaves. (*sing.*)

2. When they came to the ^bmouth of the strong-smelling Avernus, they suddenly raise themselves, and gliding through the liquid air, they ^cboth settled *upon* the tree in the wished for seats.

SUPER, *about* or *concerning*.

In this sense *super* governs an ablative case, deriving both its regimen and signification directly from the Greek ὑπὲρ.

1. *About* this matter, I will write to you from Rhegium.

2. What have you done *about*^d my commissions.

3. If you hope any thing better, because you hear more and ^eare present at the ^fdeliberations, I wish you would write to me, and at the same time would consider ^gwhat I ought to do *about* the votive legation.

4. ^hYou understand the matter as well as I do, *about* Euclio's daughter.

^b jaws

^c *geminæ*

^d my commands

^e *interes*

^f counsels

^g what is to be done by me

^h you hold the thing alike
(*juxta*) with me

SUPER, for the sake of.

Hence it signifies *for the sake of, on account of.*

¹If the glory of so great affairs does not inflame him, and ^k he attempts himself no labour *on account of* his own praise, yet does the father ^lgrudge the Roman citadels to Ascanius.

SUPER, used adverbially.

Super is used adverbially without a case, and is often joined with *satis*.

1. Your bounty hath enriched me *enough, and more than enough.*

2. He confesses that he asks more than is due, but says that he ^maccounts what may be given him by ^aarbitration *enough, and more than enough.*

3. Marcellus also ^awas ill spoken of because, ^p*besides that* he had fought at first unsuccessfully, while Hannibal was ^qroving through Italy, he had led his troops in the middle of summer ^rinto quarters at Venusia.

SUPER, compounded.

Super is compounded with *in*, forming the compound adverb *insuper, furthermore, over and above*; but it seems once in Virgil to govern an ablative case : —

^l if no glory, &c.

^k *molitur*

^l envy

^m has

ⁿ the arbiter

^o (began) to be in bad rumour

^p *super quam quod*

^q wandering (*abl. abs.*)

^r to Venusia into houses

Insuper his, campi quod rex habit ipse Latinus;

but *id campi* is a preferable reading, in which case *insuper* is an adverb as usual.

Super, when compounded, signifies something *above* or *upon*, as *struo*, to *build*; *superstruo*, to *build above* or *upon*: or *beyond*, *gradior*, to *go*; *supergradior*, to *go beyond*, or *surpass*: or *excess*, as *fluo*, to *flow*; *superfluo*, to *flow over*, or *overflow*: *abundo*, to *abound*; *superabundo*, to *be superabundant* or *excessive*.

Super also enters into composition with words already compounded, especially with *ex* and *in*, as *fundo*, to *pour*; *effundo*, to *pour out*; *super-effundo*, to *pour out upon*: *pono*, to *place*; *impono*, to *place upon*; *superimpono*, to *place over* or *in addition to what is already placed upon something*.

Super is said to be compared, having *superior* for its comparative and *supremus* (q. d. *superri-mus*) for its superlative degree. But these, as well as the preposition *supra*, come from the adjective **superus*.

* It should be observed, how- *Ubi super inferque vicinus per-*
ever, that *super* and *infer* were *mittet*. Cato de Re Rust. c. 149.
the antient masculine genders.

CHAPTER XLV.

TENUS.

THE etymology of this preposition is probably to be derived from *tendo* or *teneo*, as may be inferred from its signification, which is that of *continuity*, or *holding on* to a certain limit, and no farther. It is always put after its case. (See VERSUS.)

TENUS with an ablative.

Tenus, *up to, as far as*.

1. He buried the sword *up to* the hilt in his side.

2. Antiochus the great, king of Asia, when, after being conquered by Scipio, he ^t was commanded to confine his dominions within mount Taurus, and had lost all that Asia which is now our province, was used to say, " that the Roman people had dealt kindly with him, ^s since being relieved from too great a charge, ['] he now possessed a kingdom of moderate dimensions.

3. It was now about the middle of the day; and ['] besides that the water was ^a naturally drawn towards

^t was commanded to reign <i>as far as</i> mount Taurus	['] he now used moderate boundaries of his kingdom
---	---

^a that it was done kindly to him by the Roman people	^s <i>ad id</i>
['] because being freed from too great a procuration	^a of its own accord

the sea by the ^b retreating tide, a brisk north wind also ^having risen, carried the lake ^c in the same direction as the tide, and ^d had made the fords so shallow that in some places the water was only *up to* ^e their middles, in others it hardly ^f reached above their knees.

4. ^g If any one has a fever from over fatigue, ^h it is sufficient to immerse himself *up to* the loins in warm water.

TENUS with HAC, EA, QUA, and PRO.

Tenus is particularly joined with these feminine ablatives, *hac*, *ea*, and *qua*, (*parte* being understood,) forming the adverbial compounds, *hactenus*, *eatenus*, *quatenus*. It is also joined with *pro*, for *porro*, forming the compound adverb *protenus*, or, as it is often less correctly written, *protinus*.

HACTENUS, *thus far*.

1. *Thus far* I think my consolation is justly ⁱ applied so that you might be made ^k acquainted by ^l a most sincere friend with these things by which your troubles might be alleviated.

2. It would be tedious for me now to explain by what method we ought to confirm or ^m invalidate ⁿ evidence,

^b yielding	^h <i>abunde est</i>
^c inclined the same way	ⁱ used
^d had so made naked the fords	^k more certain
^e the navel	^l a most friendly man
^f surpassed	^m <i>infirmare</i>
^g if there is almost a fever to	ⁿ witnesses
any one too much fatigued	

records, or ° examinations. All these things ^p require very little talent, but very great practice; they require art and rules, indeed, only *so far* as that they may be ^t set off with certain ornaments of language.

Note. *Tenus* is sometimes poetically separated from *hac* by an intervening word.

^r *Thus far* let the Trojan fortune have followed us.

EATENUS, *so far as*.

1. If, as I hope, I have thus expressed the speeches ^o of these men, using all their ^t excellencies, that is, their thoughts, and figures, and ^u arrangement of the subject, and *so far* pursuing their words as that they may not differ from our usage, there will be a rule ^v by which they who wish to speak like the Attics may model their orations.

2. We must allow something also to ^r the player ^a at least *so far as* the future orator ^a may wish to acquire the knowledge of pronunciation.

3. You have a quæstor, not chosen by your own judgment, but such as the lot has given you. ^p He ought to be moderate of himself, and to obey your rules and precepts. ^c But if any of them happens to be ^d a little mean,

^o questions	tions of those who wish to speak
^p belong to	Attically may be directed
^r adorned with certain lights	^r the comedian
^r <i>hac Trojana tenus</i>	^r <i>dum eatenus qua</i>
^r <i>quorum</i>	^a may desire
^r virtues	^p it behoves him to be moderate spontaneously
^r order of things	^c of whom if any one
^r according to which the ora-	^d more sordid

you might tolerate it ^e *so far* as he transgresses the laws by which he is bound, ^f without alleging your authority for it, (but) not ^g if he should abuse the power which you have granted for his dignity, to purposes of ^h dishonest gain.

QUATENUS, *how far, as far as, inasmuch as, or since.*

1. Therefore, if ⁱ you please, let us first consider this, ^k *how far* affection ought to carry us in friendship; whether, if Coriolanus had friends, ought they to have borne arms with Coriolanus against their country?

2. When the ^l opinion of Bibulus was first proposed, that three commissioners ^m should restore the King (of Egypt); ⁿ secondly, (that) of Hortensius, that you should restore him, but without an army; ^o thirdly, (that) of Volcatius, that Pompey should restore him; it was demanded that the proposal of Bibulus should be divided (into two parts). *As far as* he spoke concerning ^p the oracle, ^q to which there could be no resistance, ^r they agreed with Bibulus; as to the three commissioners, ^s they determined otherwise by a great majority.

3. He who craftily mixes Surrentine (wines) with Falernian lees, ^t does well to collect the impurities with a

^e *catenus quoad*

^f by himself

^g that he may use

^h *ad quantum*

ⁱ it pleases

^k how far love ought to proceed

^l sentence

^m should bring back

ⁿ the second, the third

^o the religion

^p and to which it could not be resisted

^q it was assented to

^r they went frequent into all other things

^s well collects the mud

pigeon's egg, *inasmuch* as the yolk sinks to the bottom carrying with it all 'extraneous matters.

PROTENUS, *farther on, in the same course, i. e. straight forward, and so in continuation or succession; hence next, and so immediately, forthwith.*

1. When Hannibal had taken Saguntum, he seemed in a dream to be called by Jupiter into an assembly of the gods, where, when he came, (he thought) that Jupiter commanded him to carry on war against Italy, and that one of the assembly was given him as a guide, making use of whom (he thought) that he advanced with his army; then that his guide commanded him ^u not to look behind him, but that he could not long ^x obey him, and, being ^y eager with curiosity, looked back; that then a vast and cruel wild beast surrounded with serpents appeared to overthrow all the trees, shrubs, and houses, wherever he went; that he, wondering, asked of the Deity what this monster was, and that the Deity answered, it was the desolation of Italy; and commanded him to proceed *straight on*, ^x not to care what was done behind and in his rear.

2. *Next in succession* I shall pursue the celestial gifts of aerial honey.

3. Moreover they would have perused every thing *in succession* with their eyes, had not Achates (who had been) sent before, been now present.

4. I gave your freed-man, Philogonus, letters to you,

' *aliena*

^u that he should not look back

^x do that

^y elated with desire

^x that he should not labour

which I believe were afterwards given you, in which I beseech and intreat you the same thing which your servants told you ^a by word of mouth from me, that you would *instantly* ^b proceed with all speed to Rome.

TENUS with a genitive.

Tenus is sometimes used with a genitive case, but the noun is then always in the plural number.

1. His dewlaps hang from his chin *down to* his legs.
2. Myro seems to have been ^c more diversified in his art than Polycletus, and to have been ^d more exact in symmetry, and yet to have been ^e careful *as far as* ^f the bodily form only, (and) not to have expressed the feelings of the mind.
3. When physicians attempt to give ^g bitter worm-wood to children, they first wet the ^h edges round the cup with the sweet and yellow liquor of honey, that the incautious age of children may be deceived, *as far as* the lips.

But in these cases perhaps *tenus* is rather an adverb than a preposition, and the genitive is governed of *ad situm*, *ad initium*, or some similar expression understood. It more plainly appears as an adverb in Val. Flacc. Arg. l. 538. -

Et Tanaim tenus immenso descendit ab Euro ;

^a in my words

^b proceed and hasten forthwith

^c *numerosior*

^d more diligent

^e *curiosus*

^f the bodies

^g *absinthia tetra*

^h *oras*

where it seems better to understand *ad* before Tanaim, than to say with the grammarians that *tenu*s governs an accusative case. The same explanation would apply to Ovid, Ep. Her. xii. 27.

*Scythiam tenu*s ille *nivosam*,

if any should maintain that to be the true reading of the passage.

THE END.

LONDON:
Printed by A. & R. Spottiswoode,
New-Street-Square.



